The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Geay, will be despatched on the 8th November 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	8	Leave Colombo	Nov. 14
„ Caswar	9	„ Galle	15
„ Mangalore	10	„ Negapatam	15
„ Cannanore	11	„ Madras	21
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Cochinda	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Tuticorin	13	Arrive Calcutta	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Netherry district, Bangalore and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander Hamman, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
Leave Bombay	Oct. 31	Leave Bussorah	Nov. 18
„ Kurrachee	Nov 4	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Gwadur	5	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Lingu	22
„ Lingu	11	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	14	„ Muscat	26
„ Fao	15	„ Gwadur	28
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay	Dec. 3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coffin, will be despatched on the 7th November 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Fanguy.—The Company are'taken to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from ap-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 15	£ 10	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 80	£ 44	£ 16

Children over three and under four years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Coal-contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and a trial of their goods in a manner which they will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tups and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Boat Trinities Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE TO INDIA.

GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undermentioned Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available forms.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 30th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain N. Stewart, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 28th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
22nd October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

FOR LONDON.

THE S. S. GAMBIA, 1,167 tons Register, John Burroughs, Commander, leaving about 30th instant, has available accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
1	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Superior Elkington's Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Steel, Esq., proceeding to England. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th Proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills.

No Catalogues and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey flesbitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of most fashionable richly carved and open-work Blackwood and very excellent English Household Furniture, Sets of Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, splendid new Pianos, Articles due on the Indian Climate, by Messrs. Hamilton and Son's, Argand Lamps, Table Ornaments, Marble Statues, Vases, Pictures, Carpets, Books, Carriages, Horses, Flower Pots with Plants, being the property of T. W. Wood, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill, Bungalow No. 20.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th day of Oct., 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above bungalow, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, consisting of richly carved open-work Blackwood drawing, dining and bed-room Furniture, comprising round, sofa, pier, side, centre, lady's writing, dining camp, office dressing and washing Tables, Sofas with spring and fismack, ottomans, drawing dining room, easy mallet pattern Arm Chairs, Antimacassars, Whatnot, Chiffoniers, Sewing Machine, Sideboards, Wardrobe, Dumb Waiters, and Teapoys, Screens, Hat and Stick Stand, Rosewood double Bed Reclining Sofa, Almirah Press, Gowan Stand, Towel Horse, Hanging Press, Bengal Cot, Music Box, Flower Vases, Marian Figures in glass dome, Table Ornaments, Stereoscope, Opera Glass, Wedgwood Chessmen, English Carpets, Velvet pile Table Cover, Marble Clock (8 hour striking), valuable Pictures, Books, plated Argand Lamps with drops of 3—1 light, Bronze Figures, splendid Piano, Revolver in oak case, do. blacbarrel breech-loading Gun, Sword, Cricketting Bat by Duke, Book Stand, &c., &c., rich cut leaf pattern Glassware and Porcelainware, cons sting of white and gold Dinner, blue and gold Breakfast, pink and gold Tea, pink and gold covered Dessert Sets, best Plated Wares, consisting of hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Services Tea Tray, Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery by Elkington, Cruet, Liquor Frames, Kettle Stand, Table, Chamber and Piano Candlesticks, Bronze Table and Brass Reading Lamps, Travelling Canteen, and Sundry, Miscellanies, Dispense and Cooking-room Furniture, selected Garden Plants in pots, Gardening Tools, Carriage, Horses, best plated double and single harness.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application. The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Mr. NOWROJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed AGENT for the CARTING of COTTON from the Kattiawar Districts to the Ahmedabad and Saburmuttee Stations for conveyance upon this Railway. The total charges to the godowns for such service must not exceed Eight Annas per bale for Insurance, in addition to the current rates for Cart Hire, and Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee has engaged to carry all cotton offering at those rates.

Complaints if any ought to be addressed to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

FOR SALE, the STOCK-in-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of a SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS of eleven years' standing in Poona. The present proprietors only wish to dispose of it owing to the failing health of the Coundting Partner. For particulars apply to SMITH & Co., Saddlers, &c., East Street, Poona.

Poona, 25th October 1870.

GINNING FACTORY for SALE.—TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, the whole Property of the WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, situated at Dhundooka, consisting of the Right to Possession of about 21 acres of Land, Boiler, Engine, Gin and Press Houses, Warehouses, Cooley Lines and Bungalow, Engine and Boiler. 60 double action Macarthy Gins, 6 Openers Slide Lathe, Cartwrighting Machine, Steel-yard, Beam and Scales, Portable Forge, Anvil, Vice and Smithy, Lathe and other Tools, Fire-engine, Portable Crane, Grindstone, 1 large Country Cotton Press, Tool, &c., spare Knives and Knife Frames, Crank Shafts and Legs, Roller Spindles, Pulleys, Brasses, Leather, Iron, Wood, and other spare Stores. There is a good well on the Premises, and the whole is in fair condition and working order.

Dhundooka is only fifteen miles from Dholler, and abundance of Kupas is grown in the immediate neighbourhood.

Application to be made to WILLIAM WILSON, Dhundooka.

Dhundooka, 22nd October 1870.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

			Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 size	CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine.....	per 1,000	Rs. 80 0	Rs. 88 0
No. 1 „	HABANOS	„ „	84 0	92 0
No. 2 „	CORTADOS	„ „	43 0	48 0
No. 2 „	HABANOS	„ „	45 0	50 0
No. 2 „	CAVITE BRAND.....	„ „	48 0	54 0
No. 2 „	Do. do.	in boxes of 200...per box	12 0	14 0
No. 3 „	CORTADOS	„ 1,000	40 0	45 0

of the above: CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere:—

CARALLEROS, in boxes of 125.....	per box.	21 8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO, do.	„	10 0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO, do.	„	21 8	24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIES, do.	„	18 0	20 0
YESUROS, do. (expected shortly)..	„	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

WIELAND CELEBRATED TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE DANCERS, PREMIER GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, AND BALLET ARTISTS.

By the kind permission of the Officers, the Band of H. M. 22nd N. I. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

Horizontal Bar ..... James Wieland & E Magilton
La Czarowitz ..... Mdlle Elouise & E McLean
Feats of Equilibrium ..... Thomas Wieland
Barley Clog Dance ..... Mdlle Elouise & E McLean
Acrobatic Feats ..... By Brothers T & J Wieland

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold.

Crystal Pyramids ..... James Wieland
Tarantella ..... Mdlle Elouise and E McLean
Globe Volante ..... James Wieland
Soldier and Sailor ..... E McLean

FLYING TRAPEZE, BY THOMAS WIELAND.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Overture, "Masaniello" ..... Auber.

To conclude with

THE COMIC BALLET, ENTITLED, "THE VILLAGE MILKMAID."

Lisette, (the Milkmaid) ..... Mdlle. Elouise
François (the Lover) ..... Thomas Wieland
Annette, (Child of Air) ..... Mdlle. Florence
Bilbouquet, (Farmer's Boy) ..... E McLean
Père Andre, (the old Farmer) ..... James Wieland
Benito, (a Servant) ..... E Magilton.

INCIDENTAL DANCES, PAS DE FACINATION, By Mdlle. Elouise, Mdlle. Florence, and T. Wieland.

RUSTIC MAYPOLE DANCE BY THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	3
Upper Boxes	2
Pit	1

A plan of the House may be seen, and Tickets obtained, at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9.

SECOND REPRESENTATION, On MONDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

T. WIELAND, Director.
S. R. PHILLIPPS, Agent.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd November, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of continuing the scheme for the measurement of Patent Pressed Bales sanctioned as an experiment in May last.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 26th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to MATHERAN, SPECIAL 1st and 2nd Class TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after the 1st November until the 31st May next from BOMBAY and BYCULLA to NAREL (for MATHERAN) at the following REDUCED FARES, viz:—

1st Class ..... Rs. 24 | 2nd Class ..... Rs. 13

These Tickets will entitle the Holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return Trip. One Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the Holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in. No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets issued before 31st May next will also be available for the Return Journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

AS the CATHEDRAL of St. THOMAS will be CLOSED from TO-DAY until the 26th November next for the purposes of Repairs and Restoration, DIVINE SERVICE will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on the several SUNDAYS during its re-opening, at the hours of 7-30 A.M., 11 A.M., 5-30 P.M., and 6 P.M. Occasional Services, as Marriages, Churchings, Baptisms, will take place by the kind permission of the Chaplain at the Byculla Church. The daily Morning and Evening Prayers will for the time be omitted.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 26th October 1870.

NOTICE.—A TRANSLATION, by JEMEDAR SHEIK AMEER, from Bombay N. D., of the ALTERATION in the FIELD EXERCISE, as they appear in the latest Edition for 1870 into Oordoo, is in course of preparation, and will SHORTLY APPEAR. The Price of each Copy will not exceed RUPEE (1) ONE. Applications should be addressed to the ADJUTANT, 19th N. I., Bhooj.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MADRID, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A fresh lot of WHALERS and a batch of well selected ARAB HORSES, suitable for all purposes, and a few SEASONED HORSES fit for immediate work.

A pair of perfect match Bay Arabs, 5 years old, fast trotter, thoroughly broken into Harness.

One Bay Arab Waler, 15 hands weight, thoroughly quiet in Saddle.

One Grey Arab Galloway, a perfect Lady's Horse, 5 years old.

One Miniature Broughain, price Rs. 700.

2 th October 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Lists, Tariffs, Regulations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed. The Profession remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Credit.
Rs. as. Rs. as.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification each 2 12 3 0
Do. do. per dozen 30 0 34 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Broughams do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crest" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is as well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

RAILWAYS, &c.—A trained CIVIL ENGINEER of large and well attested experience will be ready, about the 1st of December next, to enter upon the Surveys and Sections, &c., &c., of a RAILWAY, or any other large work.

Address "HELIX," Box No. 101, at the Office of this Paper.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

OUR BUSINESS here will in future be carried on under the same Firm as our GLASGOW FRIENDS are now establishing in Calcutta, viz., FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1870. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

MR. JAMES MACALISTER is THIS DAY admitted a PARTNER of our Firm.

Bombay, 25th October 1870. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

NOTICE

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
27th September 1870. Bombay.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Bessie Houses, Bridge of Carn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie Braes aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID JOBSON NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in the same, on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property or Effects belonging to the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Effects to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be HELD at the Company's Mills, at Parell, on THURSDAY the 27th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, held on the 6th day of October 1870:—

1st. "That Section 32 of Table A of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, be so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely:—Every Shareholder shall have one vote for every share held by him in the Company."

2nd. "That Regulation 32 of the said Table B, so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless fifteen shareholders are present at the commencement of such business."

3rd. "That the provisions of Regulation 43 of the said Table B. shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, for the time being of the said Company, who shall ex-officio be a Director of the said Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149 Dongree Cooleo Street,
Bombay, 13th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the annual premiums on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Sir Thomas Wilkinson, the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	106
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,490
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,690
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
24,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119 exd
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
5,000	150	¾	all	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,03	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,610
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,325 to 40
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	905
60	150	100	...	Bunech Mills	126
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
320	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	12½ p.c.	Great Eastern	1,540
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	895
864	1,800	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	1,275
600	1,500	2,100	...	Royal	1,450

*Purchase for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 5	48.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
...	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
...	9,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elphi'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	250p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
320	3,125	850	60do.	Alexandria Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	300do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	250do.	Bunsy Press Co.	1,350 exd
300	500	all	60p.c.	Do. New	480 exd
800	1,800	all	900do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	...	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
300	6,000	all	240 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
300	5,000	1,200	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofussilite Press & G. Co.	350
125	4,000	all	200*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Vinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' I'Stg Co.	30
500	4,000	800	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treasher & Co.	275

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
...	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
	5	19	...	Do. China
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
	...	...	...	East India Bank's
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	65	May '67	Royal Bank
	150	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

22	
1	
1	
22	
6	
5	
1½	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅛
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	90 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1868-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Bocks, Captain, Quartermaster 21st Regiment N. I. or M. B., on privilege leave, to Matheran.

Anderson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Oilcon	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton*	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Shlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Gon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Canopus, Pashley, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Bhowanggur, to Zanzibar.

Steamer General Outram, to Cutch Mandvee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbian (s), 100 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.; 100 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee.

J. C. Bottlboy, 18 bales wool, Roognath Madewjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 25 bales water twist, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 10 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 28 chests Malwa opium, Rehmoobhoy Hadjiboy, 37½ chests Malwa opium, Ahmedbhoy Hadjiboy; 21 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Esak Ellias; 6 chests Malwa opium, Rugnath Jugnath; 10 chests Malwa opium, Rehimbhoy Alladin; 20 chests Malwa opium, Futtabhoy Amerjee; 20 chests Malwa opium, D. Wasanjee & Co.; 25 chests Malwa opium, Remedios Brothers; 12½ chests Malwa opium, Hasonbhoy Goolamhusen & Co.; 20 chests Malwa opium, Hajarimull Sirdarmull; 8 chests Malwa opium, Hajarimull Nursingdass; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Limgda; 10 chests Malwa opium, Poorunmull Chimmeram; 5 chests Malwa opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 5 chests Malwa opium, Hormusjee Eduljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 60 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 38 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 16½ chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.; 1 chest Malwa opium Jugalkissar; 23 chests Malwa opium Jairajbhoy Pee bhoy; 10 chests Malwa opium, Rugnath Jugnath; 21 chests Malwa opium, Goodjee Sinjanie; 20½ chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 34 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeebaw & Co.; 1 chest Malwa opium, L. J. Ebram; 18 chests Malwa opium, Thakersee Sewsamull; 7 chests Malwa opium, Ameermull Dhurujmull; 16 chests Malwa opium, Goolakroy Koonjlall; 7 chests Malwa opium, Hurrookdass Chimonram; 8 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Sitteram; 2 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarron Buldew; 12 chests Malwa opium, Nopechund Gunesdass; 8 chests Malwa opium, Juggunath Ramjus, 16 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarron Runglal; 41 chests Malwa opium, Choonram Jusraz.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1870.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee on October 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BECKE—LOW—October 26th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. C. H. Johnstone, John Becke, Esq., Captain Bombay Army, to Rosina Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Archibald Low Esq.

LORD—LUCAS—October 20th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Surgeon Major R. G. Lord, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Poona, to Annie Maria, third daughter of Robert de Neufville Lucas, Esq.

DEATHS.

HINTON—October 26th, at Byculla, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Hinton.

TREVOR—October 24th, at Baroda, Eleanor, infant daughter of Captain W. G. Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 12 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

KEYES—October 17th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., of a son.

DONOVAN—October 19th, at Muzuffernuggur, the wife of C. Donovan, Esq., C.S., of a son.

POTTER—October 20th, at the Ghazeepore Stud Depot, the wife of R. W. Potter, of daughter.

WHITEHEAD—October 21st, at Jumalpore, the wife of Edwin Weatherdon, East India Railway, of son.

RODGERS—October 20th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—FAIRHEAD—October 20th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, William Williams, Manager, Machine Ice Company, Meerut, to Charlotte Arundel Fairhead.

BASINGTON—HOGG—October 20th, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. B. Merrell, Captain C. W. Babington, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to Christian Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Hogg, Esq., of Low Valleyfield, Perthshire.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

IT is rumoured that the vote of supplies to defray the working of the Contagious Diseases Act will encounter some opposition from members of the Bench of Justices. Namby Pamby, or Indignant Virtue with the broad phylactery, has already sounded the war cry; but with such high-principled people it is vain to be led away either by the exhortations of Mawworm, or the denunciations of Tartuffe. The serious opponents of the vote will be those who contend that the Act, worked at its best, does not and never will answer the purpose for which it was designed. They are sensible persons who candidly admit, what the bigots deny, that if the Act proved to be of real benefit to the community they would cheerfully accord the means of carrying it out; but they will probably insist that weighing the good against the ill, the ill will be found to prevail. That is the point we dispute. What is the end in view? It is to lessen the amount of a malignant disease, often destructive to life, always injurious to the constitution. To argue that the means employed do not "stamp out" the disease, is to use an argument good against the whole or nearly the whole of the means devised by medical science to mitigate human suffering. That stamping out should be the standard of effort is unobjectionable, but it is wise to recognize the fact that few diseases can be stamped out, and probably none having their origin in the indulgence of appetite. Can you stamp out gout, or consumption, or delirium tremens, or rheumatic affections? Can you stamp out the evils arising from gluttony, or even from what is now the fashionable quantity of eating? If not, is that a reason for refusing to treat at public hospitals patients suffering from one or any of these diseases? If the absolute amount of suffering is lessened, and the public health improved thereby, the war against disease is amply justified. We do not put the question on the ground of humanity, but on the lower ground of expediency. It may, however, be said that the suffering is the punishment of vice, and that we ought not to step forward with science in arrest of punishment. Here again, we say, how much suffering can be eliminated from the mass and labelled as free in its origin from vice? Something was once said about the man without spot casting the first stone. Why select this vice and allow its consequences to run on unchecked? It is a vice, to speak plainly, springing from the strongest instinctive passion in the living frame. It is not worse than drunkenness, not worse than opium-eating, not worse than gluttony, not worse than gambling. Indubitably a vice, productive of immense mischief, the society which condemns it to outer darkness and the charity which refuses to its victims the remedies of science, should remember that, as it is exhibited, the worst consequences are caused by society itself. Left unattacked, the evil punishes society in turn, and permeates its estimable ranks with untold miseries. Therefore society, for its own sake, ought to adopt such measures as may be needed to combat a scourge so subtle and far-reaching. But, independently of this, equity demands that all persons prohibited from marriage should be preserved, as far as may be, from evils superinduced mainly by the conditions of life imposed on them; and hence the Act is justly applied to seaports and cantonments and garrison towns. If not applied, not only does a malignant disease work incalculable evil, but the efficiency of the public service is seriously impaired.

Now there is no doubt that the working of the Act in England has caused a material and demonstrable diminution of disease, and a corresponding increase in the health of the forces. America, as we learn from Dr. Knapp's report, has adopted a very stringent measure, far more stringent than any other. The conviction is gaining ground that what are called the consequences of sin must not be neglected in deference to sincere but bigotted prejudices; and that, sin or no sin, we ought to attack disease wherever it is found. Either certain practices must be prohibited altogether, which is impossible, or strict supervision must lessen the chances of infection, which is very possible, very practicable, very humane. If the Bench should refuse the vote, it will not arrest the progress of science or the application of science as a remedy for human imperfection; but it will exclude Bombay from the beneficial operation of a wise measure, and stamp Bombay, "enlightened" Bombay, as a city far behind the age in everything but its vices. We trust that the Bench is really enlightened enough and sensible enough to vote the supplies required to continue a work so admirably begun by Dr. Knapp; and that they will not act in the belief that if they refuse Government will pay the entire cost.

WITH a keen eye for improvements in his department—we wish he had really contrived to improve away our Sunday morning mail—Mr. Hogg has detected that newest postal device—the "correspondence card." What Mr. Hogg calls the "Prussian," what Mr. Tilley of the London office more correctly calls the "North German" Post office, appears to have introduced this method of open letters. The public are invited to buy cards bearing a stamp; in the United Kingdom, it is to be a half-penny stamp. Having obtained this, the purchaser may write anything he pleases on one side and an address on the other, and drop it into a letter box, whence it will be taken and delivered as an ordinary letter. The address must be on the stamped side, and the address only. The words on the opposite side may be written or printed, and everything not "offensive" will be transmitted to the person addressed. This system of "correspondence" is in operation in North Germany and Austria; but in North Germany the cost of the stamp is that of the ordinary letter stamp; whereas in Austria the card stamp is cheaper. The diminished rate in Austria has not been found to interfere with the ordinary postal revenue; that is, the usual closed correspondence has not been lessened. The English post-office follow the Austrian plan, in order to give an additional advantage to the public. Mr. Hogg has asked the Chambers of Commerce whether they think the card system would be useful in India, if unaccompanied by a reduction of the postage rates; or would it be useful to increase the ordinary rate and introduce a four-pie rate for cards? We do not know, of course, what the Chambers of Commerce will say; but the general public, we should think, would regard the card system as purchased too dearly at the expense of an increase in the present letter postage. If the Government thinks that greater facilities for correspondence should be given, why not reduce the rates on closed letters? If that would involve a sacrifice of revenue, of course it should not be done; but, as a rule, and up to a certain point, cheap postage is productive of revenue. Mr. Hogg very justly says that if a further sacrifice were to be made, newspapers and books have the first claim. At all events there appears to be no reason why persons who prefer to use cards, that is, to send open letters through the post office, should be enabled to do so at the expense of those who prefer to send their letters in closed envelopes. From this point of view the proposal of Mr. Hogg is objectionable, and we see no advantages from the card system which would compensate the general community for the extra amount they would have to pay for their letters. The card system may be suitable to England, especially to London and the great towns, and the Imperial Post Office is rich enough to try any experiment; but if the Postmaster-general had proposed to increase the penny rate to three half-pence, as a condition of the introduction of the card system, his proposal would have been rejected at once. A decrease of the rates on books and newspapers would be an advantage to the public, and probably no loss to the revenue.

THE Imperial Government have now adopted the Italian-German route for the mails. Up to this time the mails have been escorted through France from and to Marseilles by a Queen's Messenger; but the interruptions and the consequent uncertainty appear to have rendered the transit, even by that method, inexpedient. The route, therefore, will be by Brindisi, the Brenner, Munich, Frankfort, Ostend, and Dover, at least we presume so. For some time the Peninsular and the Oriental Company have notified their readiness to place the Marseilles steamers on the Brindisi line, and although not so stated in the notification, we have reason to believe that the offer of the Company has been accepted. The extra expense, for the charge on all letters so sent will be the Brindisi rate. Of course those who prefer it can send by Trieste and Southampton.

THE following promotions have been made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

"Cadre 1st (Gr.) N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Lionel Chase Barton to have the position of Major, from the 20th October 1870, vice Lewis, deceased.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. Simon Sawers Dalmabhoy to be Captain from the 20th October 1870, vice Barton, Cadre 1st Gr. N. I., promoted."

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to H. M.'s Indian Medical Service:—

Bombay—To be Assistant Surgeons from 1st April 1870:—Francis Jones, Richard Aaron Peterson, and Thomas Stephenson Weir.

LIEUT.-COL. J. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, G.S.I., Staff Corps, officiating Inspector General of Police, Punjaub, has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. J. E. MURPHY, of the Bombay Civil Service, has successfully passed his examination in the Marathi language.

THE trial of Mr. Kirwan will take place in the Punjab Chief Court on the 9th proximo.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. was to reach Allahabad on the night of Tuesday last.

IT is now said there is no truth whatever in the rumour of Sir Henry Durand going to England on a short visit.

MR. W. H. NEWNHAM, acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, goes to Broach next week to hold the quarterly Sessions at that station.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Oudh and United Service Bank, held at Lucknow on the 22nd instant, it was finally resolved to put the Bank into liquidation.

MR. W. AINSLIE, C.S., Judge of the Patna district, will be appointed to the seat on the Calcutta Bench vacant by the absence of the Hon. Sir C. P. Hobhouse, Bart.

THE "Central India Times" learns that the Supreme Government have ruled that service in the Railway Police will count towards pension from Government in the case of members of the Regular Police entertained under Act V. of 1861.

THE screw steamer Amberwitch, Captain Bishop, arrived off Kurrachee on the 20th, from the Persian Gulf, bringing 34 prisoners from Guadur, the majority of whom have been the active leaders in the recent disturbance there.

THE Lahore paper hears that a preposterous charge of theft has been brought against a gentleman of the very highest character on the staff of the Punjab and Delhi Railway by a person lately in possession of the Refreshment Rooms on that line.

MR. FORSYTH has reached Leh, and, we regret to learn from our Lahore contemporary, is rather suffering from the fatigues of his journey. He returns to the plains by Murree and Bhimbar, and not by Kulu and Palampur, as had been arranged previously.

THERE exists some hope, says "Indian Public Opinion," that the murderers of Mr. Hayward will shortly be seized and sent in to be dealt with by the Punjab Government. In that case we may expect full particulars of a tragedy which has deprived Geographical Science of one of its most resolute pioneers.

THE "Pioneer" assures his readers that the numerous reports regarding preparations said to be in hand for a China expedition are absolutely without foundation. "Of course it is quite on the cards that a force may have to be sent, but, as far as I know, there is no present intention of doing so."

A CORRESPONDENT at Muscat writes to the "Sindian" that the people of that neighbourhood consider disturbances imminent. Syed Toorkee, supposed to be at Bulgms, had a strong force. Syed Ayed, who had been fighting for some time with some of the Frontier tribes, had just had a severe licking, and had had to fly for his life. There are rumours that the Mekran Coast is all disturbed.

WHEN is Oudh to be made a Lieutenant-Governorship? the "Pioneer" asks.—"Rumour would have us believe very soon—and that the papers a bout it' have reached the Oudh Secretariat. The candidates for the coming vacancy in Bengal (if the rumours have any foundation) will then be lessened by one—Mr. R. Davies—for if the change is to be made, we can scarcely imagine any one but Mr. Davies being appointed at the head."

COMPLETE sets of apparatus, says the "Pioneer," are being sent out from England for the introduction into India of the system of army telegraphy and signalling by lights as practised at home. One class of instruction will be formed at Rawul Pindee under Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, which will consist of officers selected from the different corps in the Lahore and Jhelum Divisions, the Peshawur District, and the Punjab Frontier Force. Another class will be formed at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and possibly a third at Chuckrata. Bombay and Madras will each have a class.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

THE following all-important notice by the Director General of the Post Offices in India has been issued for general information and guidance, Post Masters being requested to take the necessary steps for giving due publicity to it. It is probable that the mails sent to Brindisi under the arrangements stated below will be carried by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers hitherto running to Marseilles. The Directors of the Company lately offered, we believe, to run to Brindisi whenever Government wished it:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Dated Simla, the 22nd October 1870.

The following telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of mail route through France, Indian mails will now go by *Germany* and *Brindisi*, instead of by *Marseilles*. Collect on letters and newspapers *Brindisi rates*; and on books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, *vis* Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The postage rates chargeable on correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.
Each newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each book or pattern packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

FOR PLACES SERVED THROUGH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a letter sent *via* Marseilles.
Each newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a newspaper sent *via* Marseilles.
Each packet of books or patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent *via* Marseilles.

The full prepayment of correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This postal notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this office notification,* dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of correspondence for certain foreign countries or Europe via Italy.

* Vide office circular No. 62, dated 12th September 1870.

INDIAN INSOLVENCY BILL.

THE Hon. J. F. Stephen, who, as Law Member of the Supreme Council, has gratified the Indian public by an amount of industry and ability worthy of a successor of Mr. Sumner Maine, has just brought out an insolvency bill which it is proposed to make applicable to the whole of British India, and to bring into operation on the 1st of January next. It is, as might be supposed, a long measure. There are six parts, dealing respectively with adjudication, vesting, and administration of property, termination of insolvency, constitution and powers of Courts, supplemental provisions, liquidation by arrangement, and composition with creditors. The "objects and reasons" are clearly and concisely stated by Mr. Stephen as follows:—

"The primary object of this bill is to establish throughout British India a law under which the property of an insolvent may be cheaply and speedily divided amongst his creditors, and the bill provides that such division shall be conducted by the creditors themselves, either under the immediate supervision of the Court, or by a process called 'liquidation by arrangement.' The bill also defines and amends the law relating to compositions with creditors.

"An Insolvent law, the 11th & 12th Vic., cap. 21 exists in the three Presidency towns, but the Judges who have had most experience in working it consider it defective in many respects. In the mofussil, the 270th and 271st sections of the Code of Civil Procedure act as a sort of substitute for a law of bankruptcy. They provide simply that, if property is attached and sold in execution of a decree, the surplus, if any, shall be divided rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for distribution, have taken out execution of decrees against the defendant and not obtained satisfaction.

"These provisions have, in practice, been found to act in a very crude and imperfect manner. They are obviously very incomplete. They provide no machinery for the collection of the insolvent's assets. They contain no security against fraud. They hold out a premium to a competition between creditors for the first decree, which in practice is most injurious to their common interests. The first creditor who gets a decree and takes out execution is entitled to be paid in full, while the rest come in *pari passu* and divide what is left. The result is (as Mr. Broughton remarks) that there is an injurious contest for the first decree against a trader supposed to be in difficulties; that his property is attached and sold on the spot, always at a considerable loss; that perishable goods are hurried away to improper receptacles and are often greatly damaged, and that the judgment debtor is tempted to resort to fraud in order to avoid the consequences of his position. Thus an insolvent defendant often selects which of his creditors shall be paid in full, or which shall be paid at all; and in many cases (says Mr. Justice Markby, 3 Ben. Law Rep. A. C. J. 403) the first in the list of attaching creditors is really only a nominal creditor acting on behalf of the defendants.

"The present bill is taken from the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., c. 71). Its leading feature is that the insolvent obtains his discharge on the surrender of his property, if his assets are sufficient to pay eight annas in the rupee, or if his creditors wish him to be discharged. If the assets do not reach this amount, and if the difference is not paid in three years, the amount unpaid becomes a judgment debt against the insolvent, which may be enforced with the leave of the Court.

"Several modifications have been introduced in order to adapt the English measure to India. Of these, the most important are the following—The bill makes no distinction between traders and non-traders: the 'Chief Insolvency Court' is defined so as to include the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab; the local Insolvency Courts will be, in the Regulation Provinces, the District Courts; in the Non-Regulation Provinces, other than British Burmah and Sindh, the Commissioners of Division; in Burmah, the Recorders; in Sindh, the Judicial Commissioner. All orders made by the Chief Insolvency Court in respect of matters brought before it on appeal will be final, unless such Court gives leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26th Oct., 9-34 A.M.—French Mail Steamer signalled from Suez.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

CAPITULATION OF SCHELESTADT.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 25TH OCT., 2-50 P.M.

The desertions from Metz are increasing. The troops are reported to be starving.

It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles and suite have proceeded to Metz.

A French sortie has been repulsed near Joinville [near Paris.]

General Bourbaki is taking active measures for the defence of Lille.

LONDON, 25TH OCT., NOON.

M. Thiers has accepted the mission of negotiating an armistice with Count Bismarck after consultation with the Paris Government.

It is rumoured that negotiations are taking place for the restoration of the Regency of the Empress Eugenie, the object being to conclude a peace with a legal Government. It is stated that the Empress refuses to become a party to these negotiations.

Schelestadt has capitulated. 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns were captured.

All the Indian Mails are now being sent via Brindisi.

Advices from Tientsin, dated the 7th instant, state that a Chinese Army has been sent there. Taken (? the Taku) forts have been armed and provisioned.

THE CURTIS FUND.

FUNDS are being subscribed on behalf of Mr. T. B. Curtis, recently Educational Inspector N. D., who left Bombay in a very prostrate condition by last mail. Subscriptions on this behalf may be paid into the Oriental Bank to the name of Mr. R. H. Showell, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and who will remit in due course to Mrs. Curtis in England. Subscriptions to the Curtis Fund may also be paid at this office, and at that of the *Times of India*. In Surat Mr. Jugjeevundass Khooshaldass (Magistrate F. P.) will also receive donations. The following subscriptions have been received and paid over:—

W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.	Rs. 300
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	,, 100
T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.	,, 200
J. H. Peile, Esq., C.S.	,, 200
R. H. Showell, Esq.	,, 250
Kahandas Muncharam, Esq.	,, 50
R. A. M. Branson, Esq.	,, 50
Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq.	,, 50
Jaffer Suliman, Esq.	,, 50
Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy, Esq.	,, 300

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS FOR INDIA.

From the Director-General of the Post Office of India; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, No. 3336, dated 19th October 1870.

HAVING observed in the public prints some reference to the introduction in the Prussian Post Office of stamped correspondence cards for use by the public, I addressed the Secretary

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—26TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th Oct., 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Oct., 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th Oct., 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Oct., 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 15 minutes.

America via Russia, 26th Oct., 12-10 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 3 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 5	0 3
„ Calcutta	13 44	0 45
„ Madras	8 12	3 20
„ Galle	3 26	2 51

A HEROINE.

RECENTLY, as a family residing on the seashore in England was out for a walk, one of the female servants went into the sea to bathe, and having got beyond her depth was fast sinking, when another female servant went to her rescue, but was herself endangered by the first catching hold of her. The lady herself then went into the water but the task was too much for her. Several men came on the scene but none ventured in. The daughter of the lady—and daughter of a highly respected member of the Indian Civil Service—most bravely went to the rescue of the two maid servants. She could swim, and boldly dashed into the water and succeeded in preserving the lives of the two maid servants by dragging them by their hair into shallow water and then bringing them on shore. Such heroic conduct deserves all praise. What shall we say of the men who were lookers on?

THE KURRACHEE REGATTA.—OCT. 20.

(*Sindian*, Oct. 22.)

1ST SAILING MATCH.

OPEN to all native passenger boats—Entrance Rs. 3., 1st Prize, Rupees 40; 2nd Prize, Rupees 25; 3rd boat to save her stakes.

The Stewards regarding *punctuality* as the "Thief *of Time*," waited for the arrival of no big wigs even if brought by special train, although it contained the *haut ton*, representatives of the Fourth Estate, and the working boys of Kurrachee, started this preliminary match at noon. For it there were four entries, all country boats. Mr. DeSilva's "Shanger," although placed fourth, came in an easy winner, his next, "Chance," being second, and "Bajree," third. The 4th, "Velocity," was nowhere.

The second race was well filled, being open to European boats—Entrance Rupees 10.

1st Prize, Rs. 80; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 30; 4th boat saves her stakes.

Ten boats were started, but one, the "Emily," was withdrawn. Captain Fletcher's "Milhe" showed her sailing qualities to great advantage, and surprised a few of the "knowing ones" by giving the go-bye to the tiny fleet of competitors. The following was the result of this race—

Milhe	Captain Fletcher	1
Sind	Mr. Cole	2
Luna	Mr. Price	3

For the native fishing boats only two started, Mr. DeSilva's "Shark" coming in first.

The next sailing match, for European boats, brought four little clippers to the front, or rather opposite the foreyard arm of the "flag-ship." Ready for work, they made a fair start on the signal gun being fired. Interesting to all from the sporting character of their owners, and the well known capabilities of their "floating timber," several sweepstakes, not to say lotteries or handicaps, were got up amongst the spectators as well as the professionals; and it reminded one of the hardfought contests on the Thames and Tyne, to witness the *blanks* and boats drawn. Of course the favourite sold well,—and won—for a wonder.

They were placed on passing the winning post, or rather vessel, as under—

Adelaide	Major Edwardes	1
Musjid	Captain Fletcher	2
Little Jessie	Mr. Viers	3
Cambria	Mr. Collins	4

Although there was a good breeze, the speed of the different boats in the sailing matches was not so fast as many anticipated.

The amateur rowing matches commenced after tiffin, which did not, however, seem to affect the muscular powers and strong pulling of the sturdy crews. The first of these exciting contests was for "four-oared ship's gigs," the distance being one mile, and the entrance eight rupees. This event secured five entries, but only four boats put in an appearance. If excitement had been shown previously, it was raised to the highest pitch by this match. The Civilians' clipping craft came off first with flying colours, after a well pulled race, the "Military" struggling manfully for the goal, and only losing it by half a boat's length.

It is our duty to direct public attention to a brilliant act of sailor-like humanity which deserves record and reward. The second officer, Mr. Steward, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kurrachee, behaved nobly during the Regatta. A boat containing a few European soldiers capsized under the lee of his vessel, and pitched all its crew and passengers into the water. This brave young officer rushed into the sea and was successful in saving the drowning men. We trust the gentlemen who compose the committee of the Regatta will take prominent notice of this young gentleman's gallant conduct. We understand that two similar accidents occurred to native boats and passengers, but fortunately no lives were lost.—*Sindian.*

THE VICEROY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(*Mofussilite.*)

WE quote the *Englishman*:—

"The *Mofussilite* dwells upon the fact that the Finance Minister is appointed from Home, and is, consequently, to a certain extent, independent of the Viceroy. This is, of course, indisputable, but at the same time we can hardly imagine that a strong protest, or representation, from His Excellency would be lightly regarded even by the Duke of Argyll. Had Lord Mayo been equal to the crisis, or possessed any real force of character, Sir Richard Temple's position would long since have been rendered untenable. In that he failed to expose, perhaps to understand, Sir Richard's incapacity as a Financier, Lord Mayo must be held largely responsible for the discontent that stalks abroad throughout the native population."

There is no use in the public persistently shutting its eyes on the true condition of the relations between the Viceroy and the Duke of Argyll. We may be mistaken, but our conviction is that the existing condition of those relations means that so long as the Gladstone Ministry remains the strong administration it is Lord Mayo must be content to play the part of a seldom-remonstrating executor of His Grace of Argyll's intimations—for positive orders are not the etiquette. It may happen that, as a result of increased Indian experience, or because of parliamentary interposition, Lord Mayo will yet become a strong Governor-General—strong in the same sense that Lord Dalhousie was strong. He would be such at once could the Author of the Reign of Law be displaced, or induced to betake himself elsewhere, to make way for the sage and superbly-consistent Earl of Halifax, who knows more of the actual condition, the wants and requirements of India, and more thoroughly understands the peculiar courses of administration requisite to quietly improve that condition, and gradually supply all ameliorative and reformatory desiderata, than perhaps any other subject of Queen Victoria of the position and rank necessary to constitute eligibility for the Secretaryship of State. Lord Mayo does not lack firmness, but neither is he wanting in that wisdom of expediency which has often induced personages in exalted positions to bear with ills they were not permitted to abrogate rather than incontinently flee them, and make room for others who would do no better than themselves, perhaps not as well. Lord Mayo is too clear-sighted to remain blind to one of the most potent conclusions of Indian administrative history, viz., that the Viceroy or Governor who, in this country, prefers the line of expediency to that of principle, though he may appear successful for a short time, will eventually, and because of his choice, find himself in lasting disrepute, and, as a public man, downfallen and an acknowledged failure! Of such men, were Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir Bartle Frere. Both, at one time, were intensely popular—that is with certain classes of the Indian community—and, mainly, because, in order to ensure popularity and political "capital," they had been men of expediency and uncompromising principle. [illegible] them?

ing in Council of his administrative measures, by Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Cecil Beadon, contributed not a little. We need scarcely say that Sir John Peter Grant is now the successful Governor and pacificator of an erewhile most troublous British dependency; nor add that his success gives him claim to the highest honours, even to succeed to the viceroyalty of India should his health and inclination permit! As an administrator and statesman, Sir John Peter Grant made his mistakes, and had his faults, but on the whole his career should be a warning to our administrators, that whatever may be the case in the House of Commons and its precincts in India, honesty, *i.e.* principle, is the best policy, and that administrative courses designed to secure political capital at home, or promotion of any kind, for their enactors, are not only "self-seeking" courses, but in most cases, eventually result in the disappointment, if not in the disgrace, of those who pursue them. And "self-seeking" in high places is now the greatest evil India has to contend against! It had better be timely abandoned. It will "pay" no party whatever, and may even endanger England's interests in the East. It is, moreover, a very rotten reed to lean on, and as things looming seem, as unlikely to secure the advancement of the "self-seekers," as is Reg. III. of 1818, to secure the promotion of those who put it in force without real necessity.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE look in vain in the latest Madras and Bombay Army Lists for the name of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Is this not carrying the principle of military decentralization a little too far?—*Pioneer.*

BURMAH has the honour of furnishing geologists with a new mineral. It appears to be a complete mélange, its essential constituents being arsenic, iron, and copper, mixed with occasional silver, lead, and antimony. As no book yet searched contains a description of the mineral, it is proposed to call it O'Rileyite in honour of the late Mr. O'Riley, by whom it was found near Shoazygween.—*Pioneer.*

THE junior Civilians of the N. W. Provinces must have heard with singular feelings of gratitude that Sir W. Muir has recommended that two judgships, Jounpore and another, either Mirzapore or Futtehpore, should be abolished. This will ensure a further delay in promotion of six months, and provide some of the Civilians with more work to do in the meantime. The camel's back, however, is already beginning to show signs of giving way. Will it after all be reserved for Mr. Anundoram Borooah & Co. to introduce a system in which the pay is not so much an object as the post? Or is it merely that the soil is being prepared to receive and nourish the new seed?—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CAPTAIN J. DUCAT, Deputy Commissioner, Belaspore, has obtained three months privilege leave from the 10th instant, Mr. F. Beddy, assistant officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, will act for Captain Ducat. Captain R. Thomas, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, takes Mr. Beddy's place and Captain T. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner of Hoshungabad, goes to Jubbulpore in room of Captain Thomas. Mr. Hornby, extra Assistant Commissioner, from Seroncha to Wurdah, Mr. Buktawur Sing, extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, has been transferred to Raipore, Mr. Rae Debee Purshad, extra Assistant Commissioner, on leave, to Nagpore.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 22.

THE building of the first British Agency house at Bhamo is rapidly progressing. The inauguration was most auspicious, the people coming to work in quite a holiday manner, and decking the first scaffolding with streamers and bunches of plantains. Feasting and music varied the entertainment, and the high officials of Bhamo were entertained by the Political Agent in Burmese fashion. As an instance of the excellent feeling and good-will of the people we may state that some 70 women and children volunteered their services and assisted in carrying sand from the river. One old woman was very much touched on seeing the Union Jack, and laying down her load of sand by the flagstaff, prostrated herself and did profound obeisance to the emblem of British sovereignty.—*Pioneer.*

THE Rev. Mr. Long, who lately visited Cochin in search of proverbs, and afterwards went with Rev. Mr. Baker to Cottayam, has our sincerest sympathy. If any gentleman devoted to the advancement of knowledge ever was deserving of success it is he. We have learned with considerable pleasure, mingled with surprise, how he has devoted himself to the subject of education in general, and how he has dived into investigations more attractive than might be held compatible with his office as a minister of the sacred Word. We lately read with considerable amusement a critique on Mr. Long's work on Russian fables, for, if we are correctly informed, the Rev. Mr. Long is totally innocent of Russian as well as of any language of this country excepting Bengali.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A CORRESPONDENT sends us from Simla the following account of a high-handed attempt of the police to smother evidence where one of their own body is charged criminally:—A police guard returning to Simla stopped at *Kukkerhuttee*, new Subathoo. A quarrel arose between one of them and the servant of the school moonshee of *Kukkerhuttee*. The servant was beaten severely. He came up to Simla and lodged a complaint, citing as his witnesses several respectable native residents of *Kukkerhuttee*, who were attracted to the spot by cries, when he was being beaten. The police, on finding these men were named as witnesses, had an official report sent up from Subathoo to Simla, to the effect that they had all taken part with the school moonshee's servant in an assault on the police while on duty. A sergeant (one of the guards before mentioned) was sent down from Simla to point out the men. They were forthwith arrested, dragged up to the *thana* at Subathoo, tied with a rope, and some of them locked up. Bail was refused for several hours, and even after it was accepted the accused were still kept under police surveillance, and hurried up to Simla to make their defence. Of course they were discharged, but the police have not been punished yet.—*Pioneer.*

THE RANGOON RICE TRADE.

CAREFULLY collected information confirms us in the belief that Government were after all not so wrong in the recent controversy regarding the rice duty in British Burmah as we have often accused them of being. Government, it might even be said, were right, but it was only by accident, for the facts of the case are so plain that it cannot for a moment be doubted that if those facts had been employed in support of the decision not to concede the duty, they must have carried conviction to every mind. It may be inferred, therefore, that the true state of the case was not known to the authorities. How much controversy could have been avoided, how much expressed ill-will precluded, and how much gain to the State achieved had their policy been vindicated by good reasons, is now clear. It is curious in how many instances the difference between the administration of present times and of days by-gone is markedly observable. The one under notice is a case in point. The collector, or other district officer of former years, would have submitted a plain and practical report on such a question as the rate of export duty which produce was able to bear. He would have given the whole history of the trade, the cost of production of the article, the mode of transit to the markets at which it was in demand, the way in which it was disposed of—whether by direct bargain between producer and trader or by the intervention of middlemen, the effect of the particular mode of sale obtaining, and in fact all in every particular of importance in the matter. The superior authorities, would then have been able to form a deliberate, correct and convincing judgment upon the point at issue, and their decision would have been acquiesced in. In the dispute that took place last year reports were no doubt called for from the local authorities but there is nothing for it but to believe that the reports rendered forgot to notice all the essential peculiarities of the subject.

It seems that though the rice crops are partly bought up in the interior by agents deputed by mercantile firms at Rangoon, the greater portion of the produce is brought down either by the cultivators themselves, or by brokers trading on their own account. The buyers at Rangoon are chiefly merchants acting as agents for principals in England. Ships are chartered to carry the rice, and consequently as soon as a vessel arrives it becomes of the utmost importance to obtain a full freight for her and in the shortest possible time, in order to prevent her being detained in port over charter time at the cost of demurrage. This eagerness to buy naturally leads to extravagant prices being asked and given for freights opportunely arriving from the provinces, and prices have thus been known to rise almost cent per cent. In a season when prices ran specially high, it was notified that the duty was to be raised, but even when thus enhanced it never had, and is never likely to have, an injurious effect on the producer or on the trader. It is quite true that there was this season [illegible] considerable depression of the Burmah rice trade, [illegible] strongly inclined to believe, [illegible] any rate be no [illegible] been

THE STORY OF THE RAMAYANA IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

CHAPTER I.—RAMA'S YOUTH AND MARRIAGE.

IN ancient times, in the great land lying between the Himalaya mountains and the River Ganges, reigned a Raja, whose name was Dusarath, and the name of his capital was Ajodhya. Now Dusarath's mother had chosen Aja, the most beautiful of men, to be her husband at the great Swayamvara, when all the young chieftains and princes not only of sunny India but of sea-girt Lanka, full of spices, and Malaya, where are those wondrous birds with the golden plumes that no man has even seen at rest, came as suitors for her, and Aja, whom she chose, was the son of Raghu and in long descent the son of Ikshwaca, that great King who ruled in Kosala before the Indian gods ruled in the eight halls of heaven.

And Ajodhya, the Capital of Kosala, was the centre of the Earth, and in it were the chariots of the gods. And men say that in that golden time the beautiful city was filled with only the beautiful and good. The great walls crusted with jewels reached so near the sky that the birds could not fly over them, and great giants guarded the gates of gold. The tanks were always full, and the lotus blossoms on the tanks were never still, for soft winds were for ever kissing them, so that they bent their heads beneath the water, angering the banded bees that hovered to steal their honey, while the golden perch looked up from beneath the lotus pads at the long drooping spikes of golden plaintain fruit. And Dusarath, the King of Ajodhya, had four wives, but no son, and he was afraid that the Raj would pass from the line of Ikshwaca, and that he would have no one to pour out water from him to the gods at the feast of the dead when he should die, so Dusarath prayed that he might celebrate the great horse sacrifice, the holy Aswamedh. And the gods sent down one of the horses of the Sun—white, with black ears and green hoofs, and the Brahmans bound a fillet between its eyes on which was written,—"What warrior's son will dare to stop this horse?" and sent it through the country, and though it went from sea to sea no one dared to stop it, within the year of challenge. Then Dusarath sent for Sringa, the famous hermit—who was stolen away from the forest where he prayed by the beautiful women of Anja—to sacrifice the horse. And the gods were pleased, and Vishnu, sitting in the midst of the great gods with Lakshmi by his side, swore to divide himself into four parts and to be born again as the sons of Dusarath, the Raja of pleasant Ajodhya. And Vishnu never lies, for it was he who saved the holy *Vedas* from the whirlpools of the ocean, and when the Deluge came it was Vishnu who, as a tortoise, held the earth upon his back, and it is he who will come to punish all the wicked at the great end.

So Dusarath's three wives each bore a son and one of them bore two; and the eldest of all was Rama—"the people's delight," the son of Kausalya, the lotus-eyed, and the next was Bharata, the son of the wicked Kaikeyi, but Rama's favourite brother was Lukshmana, which means beautiful to behold—one of the sons of the girl-mother Sumitra, and Rama grew up as strong as a tiger's whelp and as beautiful as the god Indra.

And one day he was shooting with his brothers and drew the string too hard, and the bow snapped in his hand, and his brother Lukshmana said to him, "You are strong enough to break our bows and yours, but you should go to Mithila and try the great stone-bow that Siva gave to Janaka, the Rajah, and if you only bend it, Janaka will give you his lovely daugher, Seeta, the white maiden, whom so many are in love with." Then Rama, that child-god, laughed in his boardless strength and said,—"When Viswamitra comes we will go to Mithila, and break the great stone-bow of Siva." For Viswamitra, the wise hermit, had asked for Rama's help to kill the loathly Rakshacas, the demon giants, who are enemies of both gods and men, and had left his leafy temple on the lonely hill far away beyond the rivers and came to happy Kosala for Rama, and Rama gladly went, for he felt his own great strength, and longed to see the fierce Rakshacas, that he might shoot his golden arrows at them and kill them, that his name might be sung by the dancing girls at the feasts, and written of by the wise-looking priests, who sate in his father's council-hall, in great rolls which would be read to the people for ever and ever as long as Ajodhya stood.

So Rama went with Viswamitra, who was wiser than all men and knew everything that was written in writing, or spoken of by men, and all the beautiful secrets of heaven, and with them went Lakshmana, the brother of Satrugna. And on the first night they slept on the sweet scented banks of the Saraya, and when it was morning travelled away to the eastward, to where the Saraya joins the sacred Ganges, and here they crossed the holy river, and went southward into the dreadful jungle of Taraka, where every cane-brake holds a tiger, and the roots of the trees are full of poisonous serpents. And when Taraka heard them passing through her jungle she rose from her fever marshes, and in her great anger tried to crush the heroes with heavy rocks and thick tree trunks, but Viswamitra whispered a mighty mantra, and Rama drew a crescent-headed arrow and slew her, and Taraka fell forward into the black marsh and slowly sank beneath the rotten water. And so the heroes went on and reached the lonely hermitage of Viswamitra, where Rama fought with a band of huge demons, who had come to spoil the sacrifices and to kill the hermits, and their leader, Maricha, was smitten with a broad-headed bolt full on his chest, which drove him many hundred miles out to sea.

Then they turned again to the eastward and went back over the Ganges, and when they rested Viswamitra told them the wondrous legends of old times.

In the scented evening-time, while the little full-faced owls came and sat on the river bank, and the nightjar wheeled softly round, and the flying foxes rustled into the fruit trees thick with clustered berries, while across the wide river came the clamour of the quick-tongue jackals and the querulous chatter of the waking mynas in the ruins of the old *Asura* houses, Viswamitra, the wise hermit, told the boy-heroes how Vishnu had seven times come to save the earth—and the legend of Bali, whom Vishnu crushed with his foot through the yielding ground down to dark Patal,—for the god had come to Bali in the form of a dwarf and asked him for as much as he could step over in three steps, and Bali looked at the little dwarf and gave his promise, laughing. Then Vishnu strode with one stride across the earth and with the second across the sky, and the third was on the head of Bali!

And the young heroes clapped their hands with joy and listened, while Chandi trailed the moon up the steep sky and the river lapped upon the shore, as Viswamitra told them how the great gods of heaven churned the sea of milk to get the ichor of life, the death-healing Amrita, which was to make them mightier than the demons and immortal; and how the demons came to the churning hoping to carry away the Amrita, the elixir of the gods; but Vishnu, in the shape of a most lovely girl, stole it from the old man who rose with it in his hand from the white sea, and he told them, too, how the great gods drank it and like a whirlwind swept away the god-like demons, their golden armour clattering like brass lotas when the wind shakes the house, as the kings of heaven slew them in heaps before them. And men say that from that churning was born the wine goddess, but that the west wind saw her and carried her off with eyes half-closed half-laughing and bosom bare, to gladden the cold lands to the westward, and next there burst from the frothing sea, their damp hair spangled with bubbles, the lovely nymphs of Indra's Paradise, and last of all outsprang Lakshmi, the beautiful goddess, who nestled in Vishnu's bosom, and so to this day men call her Vishnu's wife. And Viswamitra told them the story of Ahalya and her wicked loves with Indra, the god, and many other legends that are not written of in books. And when it was morning the heroes went on, through well-peopled Mithila, to the northward until they came to the great city, where Janaka, the King, treasured the stone-bow of Siva, which so many heroes had tried to bend for love of his daughter Seeta. And Viswamitra asked for the bow, and eight hundred men wheeled it in upon a high car, and Janaka and all his nobles stood round to see the trial. And Rama, the smooth-cheeked hero, laughed a boy's laugh and shook back the curls from his forehead and put his hand upon the bow and lifted it up, and all the strong men of Mithila shouted in their wonder, for no one of them could as much as move it. And Rama, when he saw their wonder, put out all his strength, and with his feet firm upon the ground, pulled the great thong with a force that would have drawn together the arch of heaven itself, and Siva's bow proudly bent in answer to his hand till it took the shape of a child's kite, but still the young giant would not loose the thong, and on a sudden like a cloven mountain the great stonebow burst in the very midst, and all who saw it reeled back with fear, while Rama stood upright in the midst with a broken fragment in either hand, marvelling that a god's bow should break. And so Rama won his bride, and Viswamitra sent swift camels to carry the news to Ajodhya, and Rajah Dusarath came to Mithila with all his nobles, and the whole city rang with joy.

And Rama married Seeta, the fair daughter of Janaka, and the gods were heard rejoicing in heaven, for men say that Seeta was not really mortal, nor born in any human household, but that the king found her in a silver jar beneath the ground, when he was [illegible] a spot for sacrifice, and Narada, the wisest of [illegible] had told the King that Seeta was the spirit of pure love, just as Rama was the spirit of all manly virtues. And after the marriage, when Rama's mantle had been tied in a knot to Seeta's veil, the Kings gave presents to each other, to the priests and the people, so great that for many years there was not a poor man in the land. And then Rama took his young wife back to Ajodhya, the beautiful capital of beautiful Kosala, but on the way a great evil nearly befel the people. For as they were going along, a thick red darkness filled the air, as if Brahma had stretched his hand between the sun and earth, and before them the charioteers saw the sky glowing with fire, and the foremost of the procession came back crying that the jungle were burning, for they had met the wild beasts of the forests running in terror before the columned smoke, and the tigers leapt for shelter upon the chariots, and the wild deer crouched among the horses, while the air was thick with wild birds, and above the noise of men and beasts and birds was heard the roar of the living flame. And Rama, the husband of Seeta, stood up in his chariot, and the clouds were pierced by the brightness of his presence, and rolled as under as water from before the forehead of a whale, or soil before the sacred plough, and a wide rift opened in the dense murk, and in the cleft of the unfolding vapour the people saw a giant shape—fiery red, and with his loins swathed with plaited cloud, and they knew that it was Rama, the son of the Fire God, and while they looked they became aware of a voice like the meeting of great rivers, growing upon the air until all other sounds seemed hushed, and the whole space seemed throbbing with the words,—"If Rama of Ajodhya, who has broken the stone bow of Siva can shoot an arrow out of mine I will descend to battle with him." Then Rama, the son of Dusarath stretched out his hand and took the bright weapon and fitting a golden arrow to the string sent his clear voice ringing through the thick sky, and his people took heart when they heard him. "Oh, Rama, son of Jamadagni, because you are a holy Brahman I will not slay you," and then drew the string and his golden shaft flew twinkling through the curtained cloud, and the gods saw it leap above the black vapour that rolled below them, and many nations saw Rama's arrow passing overhead, until it reached the Himalaya hills and fell, piercing the mountain as if earth was air. But when Jamadagni's son saw the arrow spring from Rama's hand, he knew the hero was a god, and he felt his own great strength going from him, and he gathered the clouds behind him and went back spiritless to the summit of Mahendra. And all the people shouted out with joy, and scared the wild beasts from among them, and looking forward saw in the distance the people of Ajodhya coming out to meet them. So the two processions joined, and the gods rode overhead in their chariots, while the nymphs of heaven flung down flowers upon the shouting mortals.

In this manner was Seeta brought from Mithila to Ajodhya.

THE PRESENT FRENCH MINISTRY.

1. PRESIDENT OF GOVERNMENT.—Louis Jules Trochu; born on the 12th of March 1815, was educated at St. Cyr and at the Ecole d'Application, became Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1843, served with Marshal Bugeand in Algeria, obtained command of a squadron in 1846, became Lieut.-Col. in 1853, was Aide-de-camp to Marshal St. Arnaud in the Crimea, until he got his Brigade, which he commanded until the end of the campaign; General of Division in 1859, served with distinction in the Italian Campaign, and became Grand Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861.

2. MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Gabriel Claude Jules Favre; was born at Lyons in March 1809. His family were engaged in trade, and he originally intended to follow the same occupation, but, on the revolution breaking out, in 1830, he was induced to take an active part in politics, and the whole tenor of his life was changed. He studied law, and was called to the Bar at Lyons. In 1848 he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and afterwards Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1851 he was elected to the General Council of the Rhone and Loire, but refused to take the oaths to the new constitution. His name came prominently before the public in 1858, during the trial of Orsini, whom he defended. For the last twelve years M. Favre has been an active member of the Corps Legislatif, taken part in almost every debate, especially when regarding foreign politics, and opposing vigorously the entire policy of the Emperor. He is the Author of "Contemporaneous Biography," besides numerous pamphlets on political and legal questions.

3. MINISTER OF WAR.—Adolphe Emmanuel Charles Le Flo; was born at Lesnaven in 1804, educated at St. Cyr, became a Lieutenant in 1831; served with distinction in Africa; was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1844, and became Brigadier-General in 1848. In the supplementary elections of 1848, he was elected member for Finistère, but going on a mission to St. Petersburgh, took no immediate part in the business of the Assembly. On his return, however, he took his place among the right and defended the policy of Louis Napoleon. He was, notwithstanding, arrested on the 2nd of December, and, being included in the Decree of Expulsion, went to Belgium and afterwards to Jersey. In 1859 he was permitted to return to France.

4. MINISTER OF MARINE.—Martin Fourichon; was born in 1809, was educated at the Ecole Navale. Passing through the different ranks he obtained command of a ship of the line in 1848. He subsequently became Governor of Cayenne, and in 1859 was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. M. Fourichon has been a member of the Admiralty Council, and President of the Council of Marine Works, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour.

5. MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—Isaac Adolphe Crémieux; was born at Nimes in 1796. His parents were of Jewish extraction. He studied at the College of Louis Le Grand, and was called to the Bar in 1817. After some years of eminently successful practice in his native town, he came up to Paris, and pleaded in several cases of great public interest with remarkable skill and power. In 1848 M. Crémieux was Minister of Justice, and member of the Provisional Government of the Republic. He was arrested at the Coup d'Etat and imprisoned for some time. As an author and pleader M. Crémieux has for many years occupied a prominent position at the French Bar.

6. MINISTER OF FINANCE.—Louis Joseph Ernest Picard; was born at Paris in 1821, was called to the Bar in 1844, and was elected member of the Corps Legislatif in 1858. M. Picard, although not a very prominent Member of the Corps Legislatif, has nevertheless been considered somewhat of an authority on questions of Finance, and, as such, has always been listened to with attention.

7. MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND RELIGION.—Jules Simon; was born at L'Orient, Brittany, in 1814, and was educated at Vannes, and subsequently at the Ecole Normale. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and in 1863 became a member of the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Seine. M. Simon has been a voluminous writer on philosophy, education, and religion.

8. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.—Joseph Magnin; was born at Dijon in 1824. In 1849 he became a member of the Constituent Assembly, and in 1863 of the Corps Legislatif. As member for the first circonscription of the department of the Côte D'Or, M. Magnin has taken an active part in all debates on questions regarding the internal resources of the country.

9. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Pierre Frederick Dorian; was born in 1864. When *Maître de Forges*, and Mayor of Unieux, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Loire. M. Dorian has the reputation of being more of a practical man than an orator or writer, which accounts for his name being somewhat unfamiliar to the public.

10. THE MAYOR OF PARIS.—Eutienne Arago; was born on the 9th of February 1802, at Perpignan, in the Eastern Pyrennees. He is the youngest brother of the celebrated French Astronomer, Francis Arago, who died in 1853. He was educated in his native place and studied chemistry for a short time at the Polytechnic, Paris, but finding that his talent lay in a different direction, he devoted himself to literature and the stage. The journal of *La Réforme* was founded by him, and afterwards, in conjunction with M. Alhoy, *Le Figaro*. Being Director of the Vaudeville Theatre at the time when it was first burned, M. Arago was financially ruined. But afterwards we find him taking an active part in the Insurrection of 1834, and again in the Revolution of 1848, condemned by the High Court of Versailles to transportation in 1849, and flying from France, to return again, however in 1859. As a writer of vaudevilles, comedies, and tragedies, M. Arago has achieved for himself no little reputation as a French Dramatist.

11. MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.—Hitherto unknown to fame, is of Italian extraction, but born in France He has some reputation at the bar as a good Criminal lawyer and is a fluent speaker. His prominence as a politician is quite recent; though, generally supposed to side with Rochefort and the more extravagant party, he has thrown in his lot with the moderate men.—*Pioneer.*

A MINISTER'S REBUKE.—The Rev. Mr. Thom, of Glasgow, seems to have had a sovereign contempt for civic authorities of all kinds. A portly magistrate having, one fine Sunday in summer, found his way to the parish church of Govan, overcome by the heat of the weather, fell fast asleep during sermon. In the middle of the discourse a dog which had got into church most inopportunely set up a howl. "Put out that dog," said the minister; "put it out that dog instantly—he'd waken a Glasgow magistrate!"

THE BABY-MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

AT the Central Criminal Court on Sept. 23 (before the Lord Chief Baron), Margaret Waters, 35, widow, was again placed on her trial, charged with the wilful murder of John Walter Cowen, and five other infants, names unknown; with unlawfully neglecting to provide sufficient food and other necessaries for their sustenance; and with obtaining money by divers false and fraudulent pretences. Sarah Milduet Ellis, the prisoner's sister, who was at first included in the charge, was acquitted on Sept. 22, the evidence not being sufficient to support a conviction so far as the capital charge was concerned.

The evidence being concluded, and counsel having addressed the jury,

The Chief Baron proceeded to sum up. His lordship prefaced his remarks by stating that undoubtedly this was a case of great and general interest and importance, not only to the prisoner at the bar, but to the inhabitants of the metropolis and the country at large, and he was sure it would be unnecessary for him to entreat them, at the outset of the observations he had to make, to dismiss from their minds, as far as it was humanly possible, any impressions they might have derived, or any opinion they had formed, either from what they had heard, read, or even imagined, at any time before or since they had entered the box. Their duty was to consider, only the evidence they had heard, and not to allow themselves to be led away by remarks which had been uttered by counsel on one side or the other. His lordship then defined the questions to be left for the consideration of the jury, which, he said, would be clear and simple in the extreme. The first question was, was the death of this particular child caused by the want of sufficient and proper nourishment, which the prisoner ought to have supplied; by the administration of laudanum or other narcotic by the prisoner or by her direction, or with her concurrence; by the want of medical attendance, which she ought and was bound to have provided; or by one or the whole of these causes combined. If they were satisfied that its death was so caused, then their verdict must be one of murder. There was a grave and serious question also to be considered—namely, Did the prisoner, in their opinion, know or believe that the treatment she was administering, and the line of conduct she was pursuing towards the unfortunate child, would probably accomplish or accelerate its death; or, still more, did she intend by that course of treatment, and that line of conduct, to shorten its life? If they should be of opinion that the child died from the effects of natural disease, or any of the ordinary ailments that might effect the life of an infant, without any intent being shown by the prisoner to bring it to an untimely end, then their verdict would be one of acquittal. His lordship next proceeded to read the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, calling attention particularly to that given by Police-sergeant Relf and Dr. Puckle, who were strictly confirmed, he felt bound to say, by the statement of the girl O'Connor, especially in that part of her evidence in which she had said that the children were at all times remarkably quiet. The question next in order was—Was the child reduced in its condition by insufficiency of food, which of course would account for the emaciation, the skin-and-bone appearance which it presented, and by the administration of some narcotic but with no intent to destroy its life? If they were of such an opinion, then her offence would constitute the crime of manslaughter. It would appear that during the ten days the child was under her care she neglected to seek for proper medical advice; that it was never once taken into the open air, but that it was kept in a state of dirt and filth; and these circumstances alone might, of course, tend to hasten its death. Again they must consider whether the condition of the child had been affected by the mental anguish under which the mother had apparently suffered prior to her confinement. Whether or not the child's death was caused by diarrhœa must also be considered; and if they should be of opinion that it had succumbed solely under that disease, the verdict then must be one of acquittal. To every point of the case the most minute attention might be given. Happily it was a new case in our courts of justice, and juries were not familiar with the kind of evidence with which they might have to deal; but still they had heard the testimony of the several witnesses, and they must return such a verdict as would be in accordance with their oaths, whether it was for or against the prisoner at the bar.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after being absent from the court for upwards of an hour, returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner heard the sentence with scarcely any emotion; and on being asked if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, made the following statement with the greatest coolness and self-possession:—"First of all, my lord, I will allude to the exaggerated statements which have been made as to the condition of the children. In the first place, they were not lying five on the sofa, as represented. There were two: one being aged three weeks and the other five. On two chairs was a bassinette with two other children in, lying on a clean, comfortable bed, with pillows. Certainly their bottles had not been changed. It was very early in the morning. Then, on another chair, was a child five months old—a very beautiful, fat child, very well and very hearty. O'Connor generally fed her three times a day with bread-food, or biscuit, or anything of the kind. She would take anything, in fact—even gravy and the like. Then there was little Cowen, the subject of this inquiry. He certainly was a very fine child, and I could never say anything to the contrary. He was a beautiful child; a finer I never saw, and I was very much pleased, and took every care of him; but I could not manage him. He did not seem to get on, whatever I did. Thrush and diarrhœa came on, and for a few days I used borax and honey for his mouth, with crushed loaf sugar; but he did not get on. Then on Sunday I sent Ellen for six pennyworth of brandy and one pennyworth of laudanum. I put the brandy in a saucer, and dropped into it about twelve drops of the laudanum; then I took a flannel biner and soaked it in the brandy, and bound it round the child's bowels. I repeated that two or three times on the Sunday, and the day afterwards, so as to mitigate its sufferings; but it drew its little legs up to its stomach, and seemed in pain. On Monday—I think it was the Derby day—I sent for Dr. Harris, and when he came he prescribed for it in the way the homœopathists do. They don't do as the allopathists do. They leave their medicine to see what effect it will have, and they say, 'If they are worse send for me, but go on with this.' The child did not get worse, but continued in the same state. Dr. Harris came again to see it, and the second visit, I think, was four days afterwards. He also saw my sister's baby, which she had at her breast, and also herself. Well, I cannot charge my memory as to the next time when he came; but, however, he saw it three or four times. On the Saturday morning previous to our being taken, he said, 'Now, if there is any bother I shall not get paid.' I said, 'Very well; have you your bill?' He made out a bill for £2 for my sister, the little baby, and Willie. He said, 'Have these people any money?' I replied, 'Yes, pretty well;' and he said, 'Why should I not send in a bill to them?' I had denied that it was my child, and he sat down, and made out a bill for 17s, which of course the police have. He said he should like to see my other children, and I took him upstairs. He said, 'How many sleep here?—that will hardly do; I should advise you to have plenty of air in the place; that's a nice little baby; what's its name?' I told him, little Emily. He said, 'I should advise you, if you are adopting these children, to give it up, and only have nice children; but I see no fault in this one.' That little one died in the workhouse when five days' old, and another that Connor used to feed. He got the money and went away, and was perfectly satisfied—so much so, that when I was in Horsemonger-lane prison I asked him to send me a receipt for £1 of the money I had paid him, and to make out a bill for the parents of the child. I told him to be good enough not to mention the name of the parents, as it belonged to a rich Jew in Liverpool. He sent me a very rude note to the prison, and the first thing he did when he came to the Lambeth Police-court was

GOOD ADVICE.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 1.)

SWIFT somewhere makes the remark that nobody ever takes good advice, whereas everybody is always ready to take money; from which he infers, after his manner, that money is incomparably superior to good advice. We will not discuss the validity of the inference, but the facts upon which it rests would seem to be matter of general notoriety. Everybody of a certain age has passed through a period at which he believed it to be his duty to be constantly pointing out to his neighbours their proper course of conduct; and he has had opportunities for learning by repeated experience that, as a general rule, the less energy he expends in that direction the fewer words will be wasted. It is, however, curious to remark the persistency with which the delusion lingers, in spite of such experience, that good advice is a very useful article. People are never wanting who are ready to express an opinion about all kinds of questions, whether of national or individual interest, and who are profoundly convinced that the simple utterance of their own view of the matter will do some kind of good. What is still more singular, most people are as anxious to the ends of their lives to apply for good advice as if there were a reasonable probability that they would act upon it. The illusion doubtless rests upon a very simple principle. We flatter ourselves that pure reasoning is so important an element in determining our actions as compared with instinct, prejudice, and habit, and we further imagine that it is so easy to transfer an argument from our own minds to those of our neighbours by a few clever phrases, that it is no wonder if we attribute a magical influence to the expression of our judgment. We overlook the extreme difficulty of getting another person to place himself at our point of view; we forget what a different meaning the same words are apt to bear in different minds; and we underrate the depth of the roots which a long-cherished opinion strikes in a man's habits and persuasions, and consequently forget how intricate a task we shall have in uprooting and disentangling it from his accepted code of axioms. It is therefore common, in spite of constant experience to the contrary, to find an absurd estimate expressed in any particular case of the value of an article which in theory is generally allowed to be worthless.

We may have noticed, for example, without in this place entering upon the merits of the question, that our popular teachers have been speaking lately as if a word spoken in time would check the advance of armies and change the counsels of kings. It is supposed, that is, that in topics which they have been considering for years, and on which they are biassed by the strongest self-interest and prejudiced by the most deeply-rooted associations, a few remarks from an indifferent spectator will change their whole current of opinion and make them see matters in an entirely new light. Of course we are only speaking of the more thoughtless advocates of mediation. The same amiable process of self-deception, however, is constantly illustrated in matters of more private interest. It is touching to see how deeply the parents of a lad are often convinced that his schoolmaster or tutor will be able to lead him into good courses simply by telling him occasionally that drunkenness is a vice and idleness a shameful waste of time. They may probably have propounded some such original sentiments to the youth themselves; and have had, one would think, the best opportunity of seeing how slowly such admirable doctrines sink into the mind of the recipient, and how slightly they affect his conduct. A tutor may of course produce an immense effect by the slow and indefinable influence of his character; he may teach the advantages of sobriety and industry by constantly setting an example of those qualities before the eyes of young men who look up to him; but the theory that he is to go about dropping good words in season, and that each of them is to be the seed from which is to spring an exuberant crop of good qualities, is as preposterous as it is common. There are rare occasions on which such a thing may happen; a hint at the right moment may prevent a man from committing suicide or forging his master's name; but such words obey the great natural law that the quantity produced is out of all proportion to the quantity which ever comes to anything. If the eggs of a single herring all came to life, and the process were repeated for a generation or two, there would not be room for herrings in the ocean; and if all the good advice bestowed on week days and Sundays fell upon fertile ground, the evil at present in the world would be fairly choked out of it by the gigantic harvest of virtuous actions. Yet the illusion generally survives the period of youth. A young gentleman who is about to perpetrate an imprudent marriage generally thinks it right to fortify himself by the opinions of at least a few of his intimate friends, and the reading is generally taken, and given without any perceptible smile appearing on the countenances of the parties to the conference. Whenever an aspirant to poetical honours is about to plunge into print he becomes a nuisance to every acquaintance who is supposed to be capable of counting the number of feet in a verse; and judging from the quantity of the material annually produced, it follows that the judgment of these critics, in spite of themselves, must either be lenient to the verge of illicey or that it must be singularly insincere; or, finally, which is probably the closest approximation to the truth, that it never produces any effect whatever.

Meditating upon these things, an intelligent man must often ask himself what is the proper course of conduct to be pursued under the circumstances. When you are asked to advise a man who has suffered from several attacks of *delirium tremens* to confine himself in future to toast and water, is it better to go through the solemn farce, or to reject it at once and earn the character of a careless cynic? When an educated gentleman asks you whether you think that it will on the whole be conducive to his happiness that he shall marry his cook, or when a poor author invokes you as an oracle to divine the chances of his making his fortune by the publication of an epic poem, what is the line of advice which is most likely to conduce to his and your own peace of mind? Looking at the matter from a purely selfish point of view there can of course be little room for doubt. To persons about to marry you should always say, Do! Marry your cook by all means; publish your volume of poems; accept an appointment to the post of Consul at Timbuctoo; go as a missionary to the Cannibal Islands; start a newspaper; become a candidate for a seat in Parliament; buy a stud of racehorses; join a Spiritualist Freelove Association in the Far West; enter the severest monastic order; try a new and infallible method of winning at Homburg; get yourself elected to the Papacy; accept the Spanish crown; do anything or everything that comes into your head, and be grateful for the advice you have received. For, indeed, though it is unnecessary to express this part of the reasoning aloud, the advice is in nine cases out of ten nothing but the echo of your own predetermined course. Asking advice is merely a branch of the art known as fishing for compliments, or, in other and less offensive language, it is merely one method of appealing for sympathy. The advisee has made up his mind to take the plunge, and is pretty certain to take it under all circumstances; at any rate, if he does not take it, the failure will not be due to any hostile advice he may have received. Indeed the best chance of deterring him from action, if he proposes to adopt some very eccentric course of conduct, is to recommend it as the most natural thing in the world, and thereby deprive it of some part of its charm to the imagination. The general case, however, is that the applicant is still shivering on the brink, feeling rather uncomfortable but quite determined; and the only question is whether, in the language of bathers, he shall make a header gallantly, or sneak in miserably, and perhaps fall prostrate in the attempt, with much suffering and many piteous outcries. It cannot be doubted that, if a thing is to be done, it is best done decisively; and that the only course which remains to the friends of a man determined to rush violently down a steep place is to clear the path as much as possible, and to take care that at least he shall be spared the pangs which result from hesitation. There is, indeed, one cause of doubt which occasionally harasses the adviser in such cases. He has a weak desire to evade responsibility, and as a natural wish to be able, when the worst comes to the worst, to utter the complacent phrase, "I told you so!" We by no means deny that there is a great deal of innocent enjoyment in using that time-honoured formula; but we consider that on the whole, and making allowance for exceptional cases, the balance of advantages decidedly inclines to the other side. In the first place, there is the strong probability that the pride of the advisee will prevent him from confessing that the experiment was a failure; secondly, there is in many cases the prospect that, if it is a failure he will not be in a position to reproach you with the result; and, finally, it is unnecessary to point out that, by a little judicious hedging, it is generally possible to secure both advantages. You can almost always say that your advice was not properly followed; your friend married his cook, and the marriage turned out badly, but then he neglected to make the proper settlements, or to introduce her judiciously to his acquaintance; he was elected Pope, and has found that there are some inconveniences even in being infallible, but he owed his success to conciliating the wrong set of Cardinals, or has adopted a foolish policy since the honour descended upon him. Considering the indefinite scope thus provided for an ingenious mind, and putting the certainty of giving pain by saying No against the bare possibility of being afterwards reproached for saying Yes, we cannot doubt as to the line of conduct which will be adopted by a consistently selfish person.

Of course, if we are to argue the question on a different hypothesis, the conclusion will be different. If a man really wishes to give such advice as may do some good to other people, he must take the consequences of his eccentric taste. He will have few consolations except those which result from a good conscience, or from the less worthy gratification of his own self-esteem. We can only make one suggestion for his guidance if he persists in committing himself to so rash a course of conduct. He should remember above all things the Johnsonese aphorism, that though you can provide a man with arguments, you cannot provide him with reasoning powers. You may do him some good by completing or correcting his information, but it is very unlikely that you will materially alter the way in which he reasons upon facts already known. Now as most people who ask for advice with any serious expectation of taking it must of necessity be foolish, and as a foolish person is just as likely to go wrong when his information is sound as when it is erroneous, it follows that the sphere open to the adviser is remarkably limited. One may succeed in keeping a man straight by making him feel that he is ridiculous, or by encouraging him in moments of depression; but the administration of downright raw good advice, the unqualified remark Do this or Don't do that, is about as profitless an expenditure of human energy as can easily be devised.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 24.)

I.

THE important fact that for something like eight consecutive weeks the attention of the English people has been directed with a certain earnestness and consistency to the subject of national defence, and that during this period the conviction has gone on strengthening, that our defences—so far, at least, as our military organization is concerned—are in an unsatisfactory state, indicates a rare condition of public feeling, of which it would be culpable not to take advantage. This conviction, that it is necessary to "do something," may have one of three results. It may evaporate, as other similar convictions have evaporated before it, in a number of insignificant and disjointed efforts at military reform; it may expend itself explosively in a mischievous panic; or, properly directed and applied, it may become the motive power of one of the most important movements which this country has seen for many years. There is, however, only one way in which the prevailing feeling as to the existing necessity for military re-organization can be applied to a permanently useful purpose, and this is by discussing the whole subject upon some broad and comprehensive basis. The question of military reform—if that be not too narrow an expression to apply to what in fact amounts to a reconstruction of our whole military organization—is one which it is impossible to deal with piecemeal. If it is to be considered at all, it must be dealt with as a whole. The subject is, indeed, so compact and homogeneous that the real difficulty, as every one who has seriously considered it knows, consists in discoverin a starting-point. Each link in the chain depends upon the one before it, and it is not until we have followed up the links one by one, and have discovered that they form an endless chain, that the true nature of the structure presents itself to us. Unfortunately there is a too common disposition to repair and renew particular portions of the system, and to rest satisfied with that, without inquiring as to the sufficiency of the total length or the strength of the whole. There is here a speck of rust which mars its brightness, and there is evidence of some real weakness or decay; here a link is too short, there is one too long, and here is a complete breach of continuity. So the tinker is called in, and the defect is made good—often without any reference to the rest of the design. But whether that design, taken as a whole, is good; whether it is antiquated, and possibly of insufficient strength; whether it is even approximately capable of resisting the maximum strain which might any day be put upon it; whether, in short, our complete—or incomplete—military organization is one calculated to satisfy the national needs—these are questions which are too rarely asked, and still more rarely answered. With a few conspicuous exceptions, writers upon this question have been content to patch and darn, instead of earnestly pressing upon the Government the importance of reviewing the whole question from a commanding point of view, and of defining and acting up to some well-considered policy. In short, what we want are bold measures; what we have got has generally been a mass of heterogeneous details.

In order to deal with this subject properly, it is necessary to go to first principles. When we speak of the first principles of the military organization, what do we mean? The first great principle of all is clearly the satisfaction of all probable requirements in the matter of national defence. If a country cannot protect its fence of its extremities. If the citadel be open to the enemy, the outworks are of small account. So the first condition, or *raison d'être*, of a military organization is home defence. The very simplest, but by no means the most efficient, form of home defence, is a power, pure and simple, of resisting attack from without. We say the very simplest, because no more strictly limited field of military operations can be conceived than this; and we say, not necessarily the most efficient, because isolation and impregnability do not necessarily constitute strength; and an absolute incapacity for offensive operations may be very nearly akin to desperate weakness. A nation which, although not open to attack, is unable to strike, is in much the same position as a beleaguered but unconquered fortress; and a nation, like a fortress, may be reduced to the direst straits and rendered wholly impotent without a shot being fired at it. Both from a political and a military point of view, therefore, a really sound defensive organization must have an active as well as a purely passive side—must wield a sword as well as wear a shield.

These form the necessary elements of military strength for all nations. But in some cases, as in our own, more still is needed. When a country is not self-contained, when its dependencies are scattered over all the quarters of the globe, and its possessions cover seven and a-half millions of square statute miles, while its own area is but a hundred and twenty thousand statute miles, a new and difficult condition comes into play. The defence of those possessions, of that vast scattered area, has to be provided for, and the problem of military organization becomes thereby immensely complicated; and when to this we add the consideration that it is the practice of this country to rely upon voluntary enlistment, and to avoid having recourse to the enormously powerful auxiliary engine of conscription—which in some form or other exists as an institution throughout Europe—the exceptional difficulty of the problem of military defence as far as England is concerned becomes fully established. As we shall see hereafter, other causes are at work to complicate the question further; the high labour rates of this country, the so-called constitutional checks which have been imposed upon different portions of our military forces, the heterogeneous character of our defensive system, the almost total absence of any cohesive force strong enough to draw the component parts and elements of the system together into a united whole, and the equally conspicuous absence of any governing principle of organization. But these points will more fitly occupy us later. For the present we are concerned with making good the foundations of the subject.

It appears, then, that the fundamental requirements of this country in the matter of military organization are threefold. We require, first, a force for the defence of the United Kingdom; we require, secondly, a force capable of taking part, if need be, in a European war; we require, thirdly, a force for the defence of our foreign possessions. The army of England must be equal to these three possible duties.

The third of these conditions imposes upon us a difficulty not shared by any European nation, or at least shared only in a degree which is relatively insignificant. The first two conditions are common to all Powers; and as they constitute in fact the main and primary conditions of military existence, it will be convenient to consider them in the first instance independently of the exceptional condition of the defence of our distant possessions. Of what sort should the army be which is charged with the defence of a great nation? If we regard attentively the events of our own time, and the natural development of warlike and scientific contrivances, we shall unfailingly recognise the elements of successful national defence. The army charged with that duty must be a numerically powerful army; it must be thoroughly trained and efficient in all its branches; it must be so organized as to be able to parry or to strike at a few weeks', or better still, a few days' notice. It is hardly necessary, while the hot breath of the present war is upon us, to set forth any elaborate arguments in support of propositions which it would be impossible seriously to dispute. That wars will henceforth be waged by armies of great numerical strength; that the science of war now demands more than ever the highest individual skill on the part of all engaged in it, from the general to the private, the most intimate personal knowledge of the craft, the most patient acquaintance with and attention to all its minutiæ and details; and that the blows will be swift as well as heavy—these are fundamental truths the mere statement of which must compel acceptance. The present struggle is pregnant with lessons on each of these points—lessons so easy and obvious that those who care to study them may well be left to spell them out for themselves. All recent wars, indeed, have been more or less instructive on these points. The result is that at the present moment it would be difficult to find any one who would not at once admit that no system of national defence can be satisfactory which fails to provide a numerous, well-trained, ready army.

But does any one exist, not excepting Mr. Cardwell, who really believes that our English system of military defence satisfies these three main requirements? We do not ask whether it rigidly satisfies them, or whether it satisfies one or more of them, but does it even approximately satisfy all three? Our reserve forces might be cited in evidence of our numerical strength, but our reserve forces are untrained; our regular army might perhaps be cited on the score of efficiency, but our regular army is only some 60,000 or 70,000 strong; while the most infatuated optimist would hesitate before he appealed to either our regular or reserve forces as an example of sound military organization. The plain truth is, that the present condition of our military forces is such as to expose us to the derision and contempt of Europe; and, if this truth be not recognised and acted upon by our rulers, we may have more disagreeable and tangible evidences of the inefficiency of our national defences forced upon us. Unhappily we are without any assurance that the Government are alive to the full urgency of the case. On the contrary, when we ask for a more numerous army, when the storm of war is raging around us and at our very doors, when we are binding ourselves by fresh treaties to draw the sword indifferently against France or Prussia, or both—at such a moment of supreme anxiety, Mr. Cardwell, blandly assuring us that we have not had such an army as we now possess since Waterloo, promises us 20,000 raw recruits. When the hollowness and want of professional training of our reserve forces is exposed, Mr. Cardwell, with a flourish of trumpets and much pomp and circumstance, announces the establishment of half a dozen schools which are to serve as monthly nurses to our Volunteer officers, and the issue of Snider rifles with ten rounds of blank cartridges apiece to a small proportion of the rank and file of that force. When the country is crying out for military organization, when some consolidation of our system is urgently demanded, when our deficiencies in innumerable matters of military detail are recited, Mr. Cardwell has nothing to propose, has no hint to give us of any intended measures, however inchoate, by which this scandalous condition of wholesale military inefficiency may be remedied. It is, then, surely not too soon to do that which the Secretary of State for War appears unwilling or incapable to do for us—to suggest measures by which the defences of the country may be placed upon some more stable and satisfactory basis than that upon which they rest at present, and to discover if we can how our pressing national requirements in the matter of military organization may best be met.

THE FUTURE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 1.)

THE postponement of the elections for the Constituent Assembly was natural, if not inevitable, as soon as the Provisional Government had ascertained that no armistice would be granted except on terms to which France would not consent to listen. It would have been possible, of course, to convoke it either at Tours or at some town further to the South, and there, equally as elsewhere, its members might have passed the formal resolutions which are the principal aid that a legislative body can give to a besieged capital or an occupied province. But the Provisional Government probably feared—or, if they did not, we may be sure that some of their more advanced supporters feared—that a Constituent Assembly might not content itself with voting that Paris had deserved well of its country, or that Alsace is worthy to remain French. If, relying on its technical competence, the Assembly had gone on to construct a Constitution, the extreme Republicans might have greatly suffered by the compulsory absence of the deputies for Paris. Under the new apportionment of representatives the department of the Seine will return forty-three members. At present indeed the Provisional Government can count upon the thoroughgoing support of the Paris deputies, but it is uncertain whether this harmony will outlast the coincidence which has made the Paris deputies identical with the Provisional Government. M. Rochefort, and even M. Gambetta, were returned for quite other qualities than those which the pressure of the time seems to have developed in them, and it is possible that, if Paris were left to her choice, she might provide them with colleagues, or even with successors, who would reproduce their former extravagance rather than their later patriotism. The extreme Republicans have some reason therefore for feeling alarmed at the thought of a Constituent Assembly in which Paris would be unrepresented. If the siege were prolonged for more than a few weeks, it might perhaps be necessary to disregard this objection; but, in the first instance, a Government [illegible] could not with decency presume to set it aside.

Nor would they be well advised in setting it aside, even if the more advanced members of their party were disposed to forgive them for doing so. An Assembly to which Paris and some of the most populous and flourishing departments of the North returned no members would exhibit an undue proportion of rural representatives, and though, in the absence of anything better, the peasantry and the small proprietors are valuable as supplying a conservative ingredient in French society, the conservatism they embody is, as we have often pointed out, of an extremely low type. A Constitution drawn up exclusively under their influence would be certain to be repudiated by the Parisians the moment they were again in communication with the rest of France, so that this premature attempt at constitutional legislation would only result in another revolution. It might happen that the weight of Lyons and the Southern cities in the Assembly would be sufficient to counterbalance this danger. In that case, however, France would at once be confronted by another. The Republican element in the Assembly would be composed of unknown men, who would have to earn a reputation for themselves. The real leaders of the party would be shut up in Paris, and all the youthful ambition of Democratic France would feel that it had to make hay while the sun shone. Popularity is often gained more rapidly by inflammatory speeches than by solid services, and it is pretty certain that if the Assembly had met as was at first intended and had gone on to real business, the alternatives presented to it would have been injudicious conservatism or indiscriminate destruction. It is a point of more immediate interest to determine what effect the postponement of the elections will have on the prosecution of the war. This depends on the degree to which the whole population of France is animated by the spirit of resistance which is in the ascendant at Paris, and in the Provisional Government. Supposing that the enthusiasm is equally distributed over the whole country, there would no doubt be an advantage in having a centre of authority universally recognised and competent to bind all Frenchmen by the acts done by it on their behalf. On the contrary assumption, however, the Executive might have found the Assembly only a source of embarrassment. The French peasant is so well accustomed to obey orders, and to take his ideas from his official superiors, that as long as the prefect and the mayor of his commune tell him that peace is impossible, and that he has nothing to do but to submit to Prussian exactions until he is drafted into the National Guard, or a corps of Free Shooters, it is quite possible that, whatever may be his real wishes, he may offer neither contradiction nor resistance. But if, instead of a resolute Executive which knows its own mind, and has no end in view but the organization and despatch of all the available troops to the armies of the Loire or the Rhone, a deliberative body becomes the immediate object of the peasant's thoughts, he may begin to ask himself whether the sacrifices demanded from him are really necessary, and whether peace, even upon German terms, is not better than a continuance of the war. What answer he would give to this inquiry we do not profess to know. All that we say is, that in the one case the question would come before him and might suggest the thought of submission, whereas in the other case it might be some time before this would happen. What the feeling of the majority of Frenchmen with regard to the war really is there are not, so far as we know, any sufficient data on which to found a conclusion. That Paris for the time is bent upon resistance seems clear. At least, no weight need be attached to the rumours to the contrary which come from the Prussian camp. The investing troops can hardly see what is going on the other side of the fortifications, and their only source of information other than a superhuman keenness of eyesight must be the reports of deserters or prisoners. At the best this is a suspicious authority, and in the present instance it is doubtful whether the Germans can command even this. But of the popular feeling outside Paris the reports are few and contradictory. There is some talk of a *levée en masse*, but this expedient is rarely worth much when it has to be suggested from above. Nothing is known as to the number or quality of the volunteer recruits, nor have they as yet shown themselves an element of any strength in the defence of the provinces. At the same time it is necessary to be on our guard against a too hasty inference from these facts. The French peasant may be slow in coming forward as a soldier, and not very efficient when he does come forward. And yet notwithstanding this there may be a store of determination somewhere in his character, just as we know that there is a large undeveloped capacity of soldierly excellence. But as yet there is not, at all events in the north of France, even a nucleus of an army to which he can join himself. If he sets up as a Free Shooter or as a Mobile Guard, he knows that as soon as the Prussians make their appearance he will have to lay down his arms or to be shot. With such an army as the German in the field, anything like local resistance is simply hopeless. Every man that can be spared from the provinces not yet occupied by them should be sent off to some common centre, which might be changed from time to time as the approach of the enemy made it necessary, and there trained under competent officers for later appearance in the field. If the army thus constituted were under the command of a thoroughly competent general, he would probably be able to snatch an occasional success with the more seasoned troops at his disposal, and a little encouragement of this sort would be of immense value, both in raising the courage of his raw levies and in attracting additional recruits. If under these circumstances there was still a lack of men, the problem would obviously have been solved, and all that would remain to be done would be to make peace without further delay.

It is the misfortune of France at this moment that she wants the one spell which can effectually draw out the latent forces of popular resistance. In every instance in which reverses, such as she has lately sustained, have been turned into victories, there has been good generalship either discoverable at home, or supplied from without. It is true, no doubt, that there has as yet been very little time for this necessary element to show itself. But the fact that its absence is easily explained will not make the effects of that absence less disastrous. Unless some unforeseen change takes place in this respect, France will probably be reduced to see the enthusiasm of her people remain doubtful for want of a leader competent to call it forth, or blaze up and die amidst fresh disasters for want of a leader competent to turn it to account.

SHERIDAN'S TROOPERS.*

(*Spectator*, Sept. 24.)

THIS book has the merit of being interesting to two distinct classes of readers; a charming book of adventure for boys satiated with Captain Ballantyne's narratives, and on the look-out for something quite as exciting, but which they can dignify with the name of history; the volume is also worth the attention of the smaller class, who carefully study the question of which in rough and ready form it treats. We get here, it is true, no subtle analysis of the great problem of the retreat of the red man before the white, come no whit nearer the solution of the great difficulty, *why* should these savages disappear before civilization, instead of accepting and being moulded and transformed by it? but what we do get here, as far as we may submit our minds to pretty strong internal evidence of veracity, is a clear, graphic description of facts as they are, and as they are likely to be in those vast wild plains west of the Missouri, across which American industry has already carried the wires of the telegraph and the lines of the iron highway. Leaving philosophers to discuss the wisdom or the morality of extirpating the Indian, we will glance over the facts brought before us in these pages. In what, in the language of civilization, we are wont to call the interests of the world, it was necessary to connect by railway and by telegraph the eastern and western cities of North America; between them lay, like a huge boulder in the path of progress, the vast hunting-plains of the Indian. These savage tribes, seeing with dismay the entrance of the white man into their very mountain fastnesses, among their chosen hunting-grounds, and by the rivers from whose waters they draw much of their food, became yet more restless and troublesome, and impossible as it was even for a moment to think of staying the advancing tide, yet in 1867 Congress determined if possible to find a peaceable solution of the great difficulty. The system known under the head of "Reservations" was commenced, and "it was proposed to remove the Indians from the routes of travel and settlement, and to maintain them at the expense of the national Government." Two extensive "Reservations" were accordingly laid out, one to lie north of the State of Nebraska and south of the Missouri river; the other south of the State of Kansas and west of the Arkansas river. Our author enters into a very full and clear description of this plan, the treaties it involved, and the system generally; we can only briefly call the results:—At first the natural indolence of the Indian inclined him to the new plan; the security of railways and settlements was guaranteed, and the principal tribes (we spare our readers their outlandish names) agreed to take the lands assigned, with all the other good things with which the offer was accompanied, but they could not quite view with an easy mind the encroachments of the white men on their hunting-grounds, and "the Sioux took a decided stand, and in very plain terms alluded to the consequences of the whites persisting in opening the road through the Powder-River country, declaring that that section constituted the only hunting grounds they had left, and they would defend them; it was by this route it was proposed to open communication with the settlements of the Far West." In an evil hour the Government recognizing the fact that the construction of the Platte Railroad had obviated the necessity for the other route, complied with the wishes of the Indian. Their treaties at once became worth so much waste-paper. The Indian, unable to comprehend a compliance not the result of fear, was elated with a sense of triumph; depredations began anew, runners were sent to communicate with the other tribes, a hostile attitude was once more resumed, and the old problem had to be solved anew, but with the old result; the red man could not be suffered to bar the progress of the white, and thus it came about that General then Major-General, Sheridan organized and carried out the campaign, with the narrative of which these pages are filled. Contrary to all precedent, he determined to commence and carry on operations in the winter months, when he could take the Indians at great disadvantage, and give them a convincing lesson that the great barrier of winter storms and bitter cold, which hitherto they had relied on as such invincible protectors, were difficulties the white man's soldiers would accept, brave, and overcome. The instructions delivered by Sheridan to his men at one point of the campaign were in exact accordance with what we can imagine to be the mental calibre of the man who planned such an expedition. "The instructions were brief and simple, 'To proceed south, in the direction of the Antelope Hills, thence towards Washita River, the supposed winter seat of the hostile tribes; to destroy their villages and ponies, to kill or hang all warriors, and bring back all women and children.'" "This in a nutshell," adds our author, "was the Sheridan policy towards refractory savages."

It is always difficult to speak absolutely, yet it is hard to conceive men carrying out such orders in the interests of civilization without themselves becoming little less brutalized than the savages they seek to extirpate; and yet, with a change of names and milder forms of speech, Europe, perhaps, could show us something very like it. The incidents of the campaign were exciting enough, fighting was agreeably varied by hunting, and the descriptions of expeditions against buffaloes and wolves are very vivid. The former animals seem to share the fate of the Indian. Where wild tribes are unmolested, buffaloes congregate in enormous herds of many thousands, all obeying certain admirable arrangements for the organization and well-being of the whole, made among themselves by aid of something called instinct, but which looks, on paper at least, uncommonly like reason. We have said their arrangements are admirable, but we must expect the custom by which, under buffalo law, old, superannuated, or infirm buffaloes are expelled from the herd, and made to do duty as hermit sentinels to warn the rest of the approach of danger, and fall first victims to the enemy.

Mr. Keim details curious little facts in which sometimes Indians, wild plains, buffaloes, and civilization get mixed together, striking us with a keen sense of the grotesque. Unlike the early settlers, who with their own hands cut down the forests of New York or Montreal, themselves the link between the Old World and the New, the settlers who may even now be contemplating a log hut on some of these wild plains will find all sense of absolute isolation destroyed by the Iron Horse. Here at one of these railway stations is a placard:—

"RAILWAY EXCURSION AND BUFFALO HUNT.—An excursion train will leave Leavenworth at 8 a.m., and Lawrence, at 10 a.m., for Sheridan, on Tuesday, October 27, 1868, and return on Friday. This train will stop at the principal stations both going and returning. Ample time will be had for a grand Buffalo Hunt on the Plains. Buffaloes are so numerous along the road that they are shot from the cars nearly every day. On our last excursion our party killed twenty buffaloes in a hunt of six hours. All passengers can have refreshments on the cars at reasonable prices."

The offer, adds Mr. Keim, was very tempting, for a quarter of a century hence buffalo and Indian will both have disappeared, driven to the most inaccessible and uninhabitable sections, if not entirely exterminated.

Some of the natural features of the country strike us as full of interest, both to the intended-settler and also to the naturalist. For instance, when the mind is dwelling somewhat despondingly on the apparent barrenness of great portions of these vast regions, it is well, as Mr. Keim is continually telling us, not to overlook the buffalo grass. Almost all other vegetation succumbs before the hot winds of summer, but this grass drives its roots far down into the earth and thus derives the moisture that it needs; it is never more than an inch in height, and resembles moss rather than grass. Mr. Keim says an ordinary observer would consider the country covered with it to be worthless as a desert, but that experienced frontiersmen declare that stock grazing on these plains may be made a profitable and extensive employment; "if," he adds, "this should be found correct, the plains would graze enough cattle to feed half-a-dozen States." It is, at all events, certain that this grass is sufficient for the sustenance of vast herds of buffaloes, of whom our author observes that they are in a wonderfully fine condition; but the country is not all moss-covered waste, although in many regions the monotony seems to weary the traveller's eye for days together, and all steer their way by compass. "Except," says Mr. Keim, "with a perfect knowledge of keeping the points by astronomical objects, it would be as impossible to traverse these plains except by some unerring guide, as to navigate the ocean without the needle." But there were places when an entirely different prospect met their view; the bald hills rose on all sides, with their intervening valleys filled with red gravel, rocks and huge bolders, in the midst of which, there would be no sign of animal life, no sound to break the awful stillness, while at other points masses of gypsum in every stage of crystallization and of every variety of tint, from pale pink to deep crimson, would meet the eye, at times masses of it of alabaster whiteness resembling at a distance extensive banks of snow and ice.

Of course in describing scenes so far outside the beaten track, the narrator has it pretty much his own way, and we are at the mercy of his veracity; but arguing from the known to the unknown, we think our author has avoided much of the exaggeration so common to travellers,—though we confess we should in one instance, where he tells us of forests of oak thirty acres in extent, never more than twelve inches high, demur, if we were not afraid of encountering the answer given by the famous miller to King John.

We could willingly linger longer on some of the scenes of beauty with which these else desolate regions are interspersed, but our space forbids, and the greater part of this volume is devoted to far other themes,—descriptions of the dark corners of the earth full of the habitations of cruelty, details of the manners and customs of these savages which make it impossible to regret their probable extirpation. Through scenes of rough and daring adventure, braving a pitiless climate and a yet more pitiless foe, with their lives in their hands, this band of troopers under Sheridan did the work appointed them, and perhaps few who can dispassionately study the subject, with all its various bearings, but will be glad to think, did it successfully. Yet knowing the destiny they one and all expect for the Indian, and have so desperately striven to bring about, we confess there is something, at least so far as these savages are concerned, which savours to us of bitter, though perhaps unconscious irony, in the concluding sentences of this book:—

"Such was the end of the campaign before the close of the spring of 1869. The purposes of war were fully realized. The savages were severely punished. The belief in their security in the winter season was shattered beyond a question, even in their stubborn minds. All the tribes south of the Platte were forced upon their reservations. Thus, by the powerful and efficient aid of Sheridan's troopers, the wild tribes were made accessible to the generous heart of humanity, and the tempering influences of industry, education, and Christianity."

* Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders: a Winter Campaign on the Plains. By De B. Randolph Keim. Philadelphia: Claxton and Co. 1870.

ELOPEMENT OF A WORCESTERSHIRE LADY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Birmingham Post* writing from Llandudno, on Wednesday morning (Sept. 28), describes a romantic incident which has excited quite a sensation at that fashionable sea-side resort; and as some of the parties are connected with this district, we append particulars as gleaned by him on the spot. For the last week or two Mrs. Lea, wife of T. Lea, Esq., M.P. for Kidderminster, has been residing at South Parade, Llandudno, with her sister, Miss Birch, a young lady said to be only in her 16th year, though apparently of more mature age. Close to South Parade, resides Mr. Lloyd, a youthful and enterprising wine and spirit merchant, who is said to own several substantial houses in Llandudno, has a handsome shop, and had been doing a leading business in his trade. By some means unexplained the young lady and the good-looking tradesman got acquainted, and the acquaintance ripened rapidly into something warmer, and as there was no probability of the friends of the lady (who is reputed to be a heiress) consenting to the marriage, they agreed to elope together. Accordingly, the expectant bridegroom having obtained a special licence, and arranged with the rector of Llandudno, met Miss Birch at Llandudno Church on Friday morning, where the parties were legally married by the unsuspicious clergyman. On leaving the church they, by previous arrangement separated, the lady walking along the turnpike road towards Conway, and at the distance of about a mile she was overtaken by Mr. Lloyd in a carriage. They at once drove up the Conway Vale to the village of Treffriew, where the horse and carriage were sent back, and the gentleman ordered dinner. While it was being prepared, the happy couple went out ostensibly to view the surrounding scenery, but they never returned. Whether this was done for the purpose of misleading their pursuers, or whether they got scent of the pursuit, which actually took place, is not known, except to themselves; but they were pursued and, perhaps, more expeditiously than they had calculated upon. It happened that on that morning one of the overseers of Llandudno had business with the rector, and called upon him soon after he had returned from the church. The register of marriage was lying before him, and the clergyman having called his attention to it, the overseer forthwith proclaimed the event in the town, and it quickly came to the ears of the lady's friends at South-parade. A hue and cry was immediately set up, the parties were tracked to Treffriew, but there the scent was lost. Next day placards were issued all over the neighbourhood, offering a reward of £50 for information leading to the recovery of the lady, "who had been decoyed from her friends." On Tuesday other placards were issued, withdrawing the offer of the reward, but up to Wednesday the whereabouts of the fugitives had not been made known.

INDIA TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—The preliminary examination, just concluded, for appointments in the Indian telegraph service has resulted, it is understood, in the rejection of nearly three-fourths of the nominees. The papers of questions proposed appear to have been fairly adapted to the grade of the examination, and within the knowledge which might be expected and demanded reasonably from adults. The failure of so large a proportion, comprising many gentlemen who had been rejected once already, a year ago, points beyond question to defects in preparatory training and instruction. Were nominees for government appointments selected only from amongst youths who could present a certificate of competent elementary knowledge, and of good conduct, from some school under government or university inspection, a powerful check would be placed on the further growth in numbers of the class of school boy, which is the despair of tutors and the scourge of many a family—the boy who indulges a taste for incorrigible idleness, not unfrequently accompanied by insubordination in his later school days, trusting to the supplementary aid of a subsequent "crammer." Under the present system the greatest possible amount of disappointment and loss is inflicted on parents, who, having procured a nomination for ill-taught and often for unteachable youths, mulct themselves of considerable sums to present them again and again for some simple examination, at which they are rejected, to fall back useless and unmanageable on their hands at last. This result is promoted also by allowing nominees once plucked to present themselves a second time—and, in effect, cruel indulgence, conceded, not only to "preliminary nominees," but to "passed nominees" in their subsequent examination. In regard to these latter, the pernicious effect of this licence, joined to the grant of public money for the professed purpose of defraying the expenses of their education, is unmistakeably manifested. Young men gleaned from all manner of sources—professional or mercantile clerks, unsuccessful competitors for commissions in the army, ex-university undergraduates, and lads fresh from school—delighted with the possession of a sum of money to supplement the home allowance, consign themselves to the enjoyment of the hour, awaiting the experience of a first pluck, which confers no disgrace, to settle down to orderly life and perseverant serious study. It were much to be wished that there existed some duly constituted engineering or civil service college, to which the recipients of national aid might be remitted for training, or that room might be made for them, and for students of scientific professions generally, and a staff of instructors provided at our existing universities, public schools, and proprietary colleges.—Yours truly, A. PARRAT.

—*Standard*, Sept. 30.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoas and Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE—